

Gaddafi men sentence to death two Libyan exiles in London

an "revolutionary committees" steps of the bureau, formerly the
in Britain had decided to kill the
Colonel Gaddafi's opponents
London, Mr Musa Kusa, secre-
of the Libyan "People's
au" in London said yesterday.
approve of this", he said on the

Threat to link with IRA

Israel Kopsell
in support of Colonel Gaddafi
outside the People's Bureau of
the Socialist People's Arab
Jamahiriya.
He told me: "The revolu-
tionary committees have
decided last night to kill two
more people in the United King-
dom. I approve of this."
"They are resident in
Britain. I do not know how it
will be done or if it will be
soon."
"They are former govern-
ment employees and they have
misappropriated funds. Now
they present themselves in this
country as spokesmen for the
anti-revolution, but they are
thieves."
"We don't like breaking the
law here but we are fighting
these people because they
worked against our revolution."
As students paraded beneath
the green flag of the former
embassy, Mr Kusa likened the
Libyan struggle to that of the
IRA against the British Govern-
ment.
He said: "We are now seri-
ously thinking of cooperating
with the IRA if the British
Government continues to sup-
port those Libyans who are
hiding here."
The identities of the two
men on the assassination list.
His disclosure came soon
after an announcement from
the official Libyan news-
agency that Colonel Gaddafi
had ordered his revolutionary
committees round the world to
stop the assassination of Libyan
exiles critical of his govern-
ment.
But he said those dealing
with Israel, Egypt and the

Afghans flee army press gangs in Kabul

From Trevor Fishlock
Peshawar, June 12

Young men are fleeing
Afghanistan in their hundreds
to escape conscription into the
army they despise. In Kabul,
press gangs have been dragging
men from their beds. In the
provincial capital of Jalalabad,
70 miles west of here, the
streets are said to be virtually
empty of men of call-up age.
They have fled or gone into
hiding.

According to accounts I heard
yesterday, Jalalabad is pervaded
by bitterness and fear. Young
men have been rounded up and
sent to districts, like Herat, on the
other side of the country, making
desertion difficult.

Members of rebel groups in
and around Jalalabad have
been terrorizing members of the
Afghan ruling party. During
the past few weeks they are
said to have kidnapped about
30 party members and killed
them. According to one account
frightened party members have
been leaving their homes and
have gone to live in tents near
a large Afghan military base
three miles from the city,
hoping to be protected.

About six days ago, I was
told, two Afghan singers, Mr
Fazal Ghami, and a woman
known Nasima, who had, ap-
parently, been entertaining
party members at concerts,
were kidnapped and shot dead
in the city.

A young Afghan government
clerk who arrived here
this afternoon and described
how he and a friend escaped
from Kabul when they heard
that the government wanted to
conscript them into the army.

Mr Mohammad Kharotay,
aged 23, fled two days ago,
caught a bus, met a contact man
and was shown over the border
into Pakistan. "There are dozens
of routes out of Kabul and I
know that hundreds of young
men of conscription age are
escaping to Pakistan and Iran",
he said.

"The majority of my friends
and acquaintances, about 45
people, have escaped rather
than join the army."

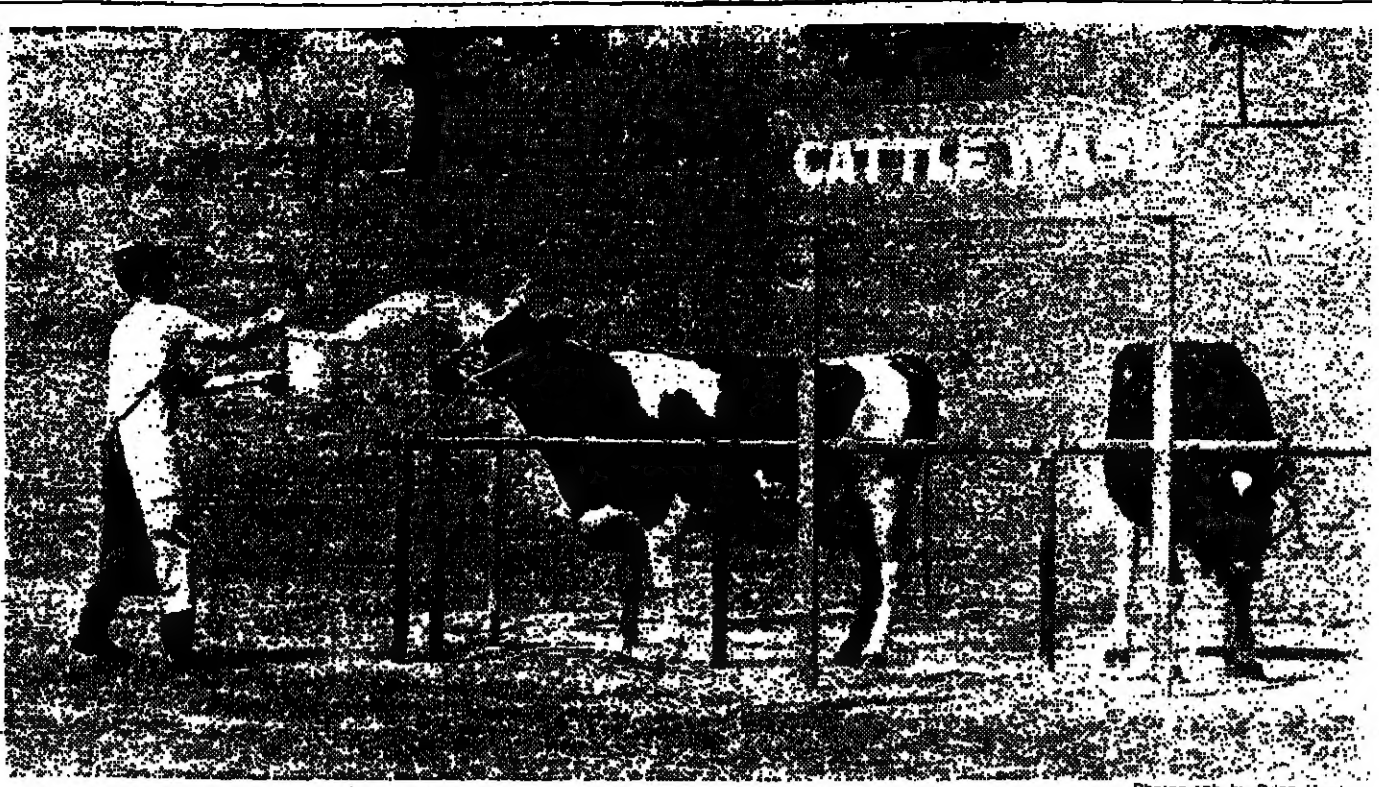
"People in Kabul today are
exhausted. They want to fight
the Russians; but they have no
weapons. Everybody wants to
fight, girls as well as boys. But
they feel frustrated, unable to
take action. Sometimes they
work off their feelings by
stoning Russian cars."

"The people's anger was
made worse by activities of the
groups of armed party workers
who went to houses between
1 am and 3 am and dragged
men from their beds for army
service. Five of my friends
were taken in this way. People
were talking so much about this
practice that the authorities
decided to stop it."

Mr Kharotay said that most
students at Kabul university
were not attending lectures. In
government offices senior
people were working, but at
lower levels many people were
doing nothing.

He confirmed earlier reports
from travellers and informed
sources that there has been a
considerable increase in mili-
tary air traffic into the capital.
Afghanistans denied that martial law
has been declared in the pro-
vincial cities of Herat and
Kandahar, according to Radio
Kabul, monitored by the BBC.
—Reuters.

Troops attacked, page 7



Mr John Powell, a herdsman from Braintree, Essex, cooling off a British Friesian on the eve of the two-day Essex Show, being held at Great Leighs, near Chelmsford.

France tells why it pulled out of Port Vila

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 12

The French decision to with-
draw the 55 police militiamen
24 hours after they were sent
from New Caledonia to the New
Hebrides was taken in the hope
that this would improve chances
of a negotiated settlement.

The French Ministry of De-
fence made it clear from the
outset that the militia were
being sent simply to carry out
a "defensive" role far as long
as it was felt their presence was
needed to ensure calm. They
were not sent with any idea
that they should be used to
force a settlement but merely
to show that France was ready
and able to send in troops
should the situation threaten
the life of French nationals.

Once having made their pre-
sence felt, the order to with-
draw was given.

The French Government's
view is that to continue its
presence on the island would be
contrary to the expressed
Franco-British aim of seeking
a peaceful compromise between
the French and English speak-
ing populations.

Local reaction: The French
return order was taken against
the express wishes of Father
Walter Lini, Chief Minister of
the New Hebrides, who said
afterwards that responsibility
"for there being no effective
military presence would have to
rest with the Government of
France should civil disorder
occur". Denis Reinhardt writes
from Port Vila.)

The decision to send in the
French militia was taken after
a political leader was killed in
a riot. The Government of the
New Hebrides Government has
persuaded the British and the
French Commissioners to sign
into law a regulation enabling
declaration of a state of emer-
gency.

British pledge: Whitehall
officials insisted that the de-
spite of a Royal Marines
company from Britain would go
ahead as planned. They would
arrive in Port Vila, the island
capital, on Saturday night.

Schmidt campaign to reform EEC finances

From Michael Hornsby
and Peter Norman
Venice, June 12

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the
West German Chancellor, fired
the opening shots today in what
is expected to be a sustained
campaign over the next two
years to get the EEC to put its
financial house in order and
reduce the costly agricultural
surpluses.

The Chancellor signalled his
intention in a brief meeting
with Mrs Margaret Thatcher
before they joined other EEC
heads of government at the
start of a two-day summit meet-
ing here on the island of San
Giorgio Maggiore facing the
Doge's palace across the Grand
Canal.

The settlement last month of
Britain's budgetary grievances has
restored West Germany to its
traditional position as the big-
gest net contributor to EEC
revenue. This year West Ger-
many expects to pay £1,050m,
rising to £1,200m in 1981, com-
pared with £370m and £445m
for Britain.

Herr Schmidt told Mrs
Thatcher that while Bonn
accepted the Brussels com-
promise reducing Britain's con-
tribution there had to be a
fairer sharing of the cost and
a restructuring of the EEC's
finances.

Herr Schmidt is apparently
worried by domestic criticism
of the settlement and is anxious
to put the problem of budget
restructuring—EEC jargon for
reducing agricultural spending
—on the table to put forward pro-
posals by the beginning of June
next year for correcting im-
balances in the Community's
spending priorities.

The Germans see the summit
here as an opportunity to steer
the Commission's deliberation
along certain lines. Germany
has frequently complained about
the waste involved in the Com-
mon Agricultural Policy, but
has always failed to translate
such complaints into action,
mainly because of opposition
from its farming lobby.

However, the German delega-
tion insisted here today that
Bonn wants measures to hold
the growth rate of agricultural
spending below that of the Com-
munity's own revenue resources,
which are based on customs
duties and levies and value
added tax levied at a maximum
rate of 1 per cent.

It is calculated that if agri-
cultural costs continue to in-
crease at their present rate the
1 per cent VAT limit could be
reached by the end of next
year. Germany has said that it
would not agree to raise that
limit without financial reform.

The German Government has
also said that it wants these
reforms, including curbs on
non agricultural spending, to be
reflected in the EEC's
budget for 1982 so that the
savings can take effect at the
beginning of that year. Even
more controversially, the Ger-
mans want the summit to dis-
cuss putting a ceiling on net
receipts from the Community
budget as well as on net pay-
ments into it.

The special relationship be-
tween Germany and France was
highlighted today at a meeting
between President Giscard
d'Estaing and Herr Schmidt be-
fore the summit began. It is
thought the two leaders dis-
cussed Herr Schmidt's forth-
coming trip to Moscow and the
result of the French President's
recent meeting with Mr Brezh-
nev in Warsaw. They were also
reported to have touched on
the succession to Mr Roy
Jenkins as president of the
European Commission.

The heads of government are
expected to adopt tomorrow a
new statement of EEC policy
on the Middle East. The phrase-
ology of this document was be-
ing discussed here tonight by
foreign ministers of the Nine.

The EEC is likely to say for
the first time that the Palestin-
ian Organization should be
associated with the Middle
East peace negotiations, and to
make a reference to "self de-
termination" for the Palestin-
ians. This would mark a shift
towards the Arab position.

any to withdraw Ireland battalion

y is planning to with-
draw other battalions from
Ireland next month.
The second brigade, which
in force levels this
year 1,000 troops re-
turning to bring
number serving there
12,110, the lowest total
summer of 1971. An-

ett steel s to close

eel is to close its Con-
in co Durham by the
pember with the loss
4,000 jobs. Steel
said that they would
decision, which has
consideration for
Page 19

girl hit police shots

olved in a siege, in
an admitted that shot
y them seriously.
a girl aged 16 they
to rescue. Miss Gail
was said to be poorly
operation
Page 2

illy Butlin aged 80

Butlin, pioneer of the
holiday camps, died at
his home aged 80. His
success, he once
based on providing
entertainment to offset
the weather. He was
in 1964.
Obituary, page 16

Mr Cecil Clothier, Ombudsman, said he is a wider brief to in- vestigate complaints of injustice and of power

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Ford gears bring 23,000 complaints

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Thousands of British motorists
are driving Ford cars with an
automatic transmission which
the National Highway Transport
Safety Administration in the
United States has alleged to be
dangerously defective.

The company confirmed yester-
day that the type C3 auto-
matic, which is used in both
European and American cars,
is included in the criticism of
Ford automatic gearboxes which
may lead to America's biggest
safety recall, involving 16
million cars and vans.

Ford is due to attend a
hearing in the United States
on July 21 to answer the al-
legation that automatic boxes on
its vehicles have a tendency to
slip from neutral into reverse
when left unattended with their
engines running.

The safety administration has
received 23,000 complaints, and
6,000 accidents, involving 98
deaths and 1,710 injuries, have
been attributed to this defect.
It has been alleged that people
have been crushed against
garages or other buildings by
cars reversing unexpectedly.

Ford has denied that there
were any design defects in its
transmissions and its British
subsidiary said that while it
would be watching the Ameri-
can developments closely, it
saw no reason to take any ac-
tion at present.

The company said it had ex-
perienced no safety problems
with the C3 transmission in
Britain and would be guided by
this. The C3 is made at Bor-
deraux in France, and fitted to
Granada, Cortina, Capri and
Escort models. Automatics
account for about 10 per cent
of the European Ford range.

In a strongly worded state-
ment issued in the United
States yesterday, Mr Roger
Maugh, director of the Ford
safety office, said the safety
administration's conclusions
were based on faulty analysis
and inaccurate and inadequate
information.

Church services: "Healthy skepticism" was expressed by the General Synod's general secretary over a poll that showed resistance to the Church of England's new forms of ser- vice

Tokyo: Japanese business
leaders fear instability after
Prime Minister's death
Page 6

Italy: A 10-page Special Report on the political, economic and business climate

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sonal, pages 25-28; Appoint-
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round draw: Tennis: John McKenro vs. Ivan Lendl

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David Robinson reviews Hurricane
and other new films in London;
John Russell Taylor on the Royal
Academy; Andrew Wyeth exhibi-
tion; William Mann at the
Aldeburgh Festival; Ned Chaffer
on the York Mystery Plays;
Michael Kitchell on Quetzal, on
BBC 2

Obituary, page 16 Mr Masayoshi Ohira Business News, pages 18-23 Stock markets: Gifts were firm but after jobs were marked up but after jobs were marked up the FT index closed at 448.5, up 1.5 Business features: Frank Vogt on the pressures on the President caused by the growing American recession

Seizure of 'Julie' assets wrong, Law Lords say

By Stewart Tisdler
Crime Reporter

The judges in the Operation
Julie LSD trials yesterday
were wrong to order the seizure
of assets worth well over
£500,000 earned from drugs by
defendants, the House of Lords
ruled yesterday in an appeal
judgment.

The Law Lords, however,
refused to order the return of
the assets and legal advisers
for the three defendants in the
appeal are considering a writ
against the police and the
Director of Public Prosecutions.

Even if they won the defend-
ants might not get all their
assets back because a large amount
was in Swiss bank accounts
and has been seized by the
Swiss.

The Law Lords led by Lord
Diplock based their decision
to uphold the appeal on the
use of forfeiture in relation to
convictions for conspiracy. It
is thought that the judgment
could have very wide ramifica-
tions not only for other defen-
dants in the Julie trials and

other drug cases, but, for
example, for those involved in
perjury.

The Law Lords decided that
forfeiture under the Misuse of
Drugs Act could not be applied
where the defendants had
been convicted of conspiracy.
Supporting the judgment, Lord
Edmund Davies said that he did
so reluctantly.

As speculation on the likely
result of the appeal increased
during the week, Home Office
officials had already held
informal discussions on the
issue. Ironically, only a few
months ago an Interpol confer-
ence in Paris on drug traffick-
ing agreed that forfeiture out-
lined legislation proposed in
the United States.

The Home Office said yester-
day that any move to block
the loophole would probably
involve the Attorney General's
office and the Director of Pub-
lic Prosecutions in what was
seen as a matter of urgency.

Yesterday's appeal sprang
from trials after Operation
Julie. Continued on page 2, col 5

Match in Turin halted as spectators fight

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Turin, June 12

England's European Cham-
pionship football "match against
Belgium here this afternoon was
interrupted for five minutes
when riot police used teargas
to stop supporters fighting on
the terraces.

The trouble, which began
after Belgium equalized in a
2-1 lead, was believed to in-
volve Italian spectators.

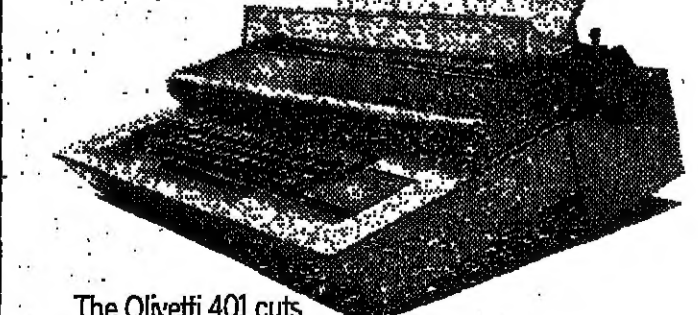
Although only one England
supporter was reported to be
injured, several others were
taken to hospital.

After riot police went on to
the terraces to disperse the
fighting, spectators with batons
and, later, teargas, Mr Ron
Greenwood, the England man-
ager, had a message broadcast to
the supporters, appealing to
them to behave.

After the game he said:
"We are ashamed of people
like this—the Italians must
think we are idiots." England
play Italy here on Sunday.

Match report, page 8

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Why can't anyone overtake the Cortina?

Many a car has challenged the Cortina.

Many a car has fallen by the wayside. Why is it that no one can even approach its popularity, let alone overtake it?

It's a question of balance.

You might find one car that can match its speed, or another that can match its space, but when you look at the whole picture — fuel economy, service costs, parts, insurance, depreciation — no car is quite so completely satisfying.

That's the genius of the Cortina, and the engineers who designed it.

It's fast but it isn't thirsty.

It's economical to run, but it isn't dull to drive.

It handles well, but it doesn't have a hard uncomfortable ride.

As a piece of engineering it's perfectly balanced.

Who can keep up with it?

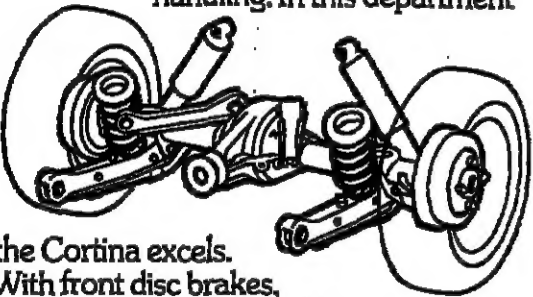
By no means everyone. The Cortina has more than enough acceleration to overtake quickly and decisively on country roads. And to cruise effortlessly at motorway speed limits.

	Max speed (mph)*	0-60 (secs)*
Cortina 1300 single venturi	87	16.1
Cortina 1600 single venturi	94	12.7
Cortina 1600 twin venturi	101	10.9
Cortina 2000 twin venturi	105	9.8
Cortina 2300 twin venturi	109	9.6

*Ford computed performance figures for manual transmission saloon.

Speed isn't everything

It's no use having a high top speed if it isn't balanced by safe, predictable handling. In this department



the Cortina excels. With front disc brakes, heavy duty front anti-roll bar, and rear gas shock absorbers standard on all models. There's an optional 'S' pack to give sports car handling characteristics for the enthusiast.

Taking some of the labour out of servicing

Bulbs can be changed without tools.

Wheel bearings need no maintenance.

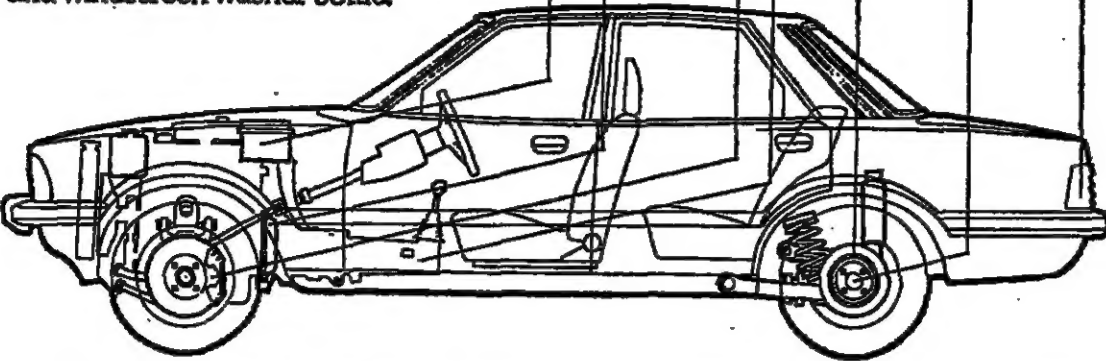
Brakes are self adjusting.

Axle and gear box oil doesn't need changing.

Brake wear can be checked without removing wheels.

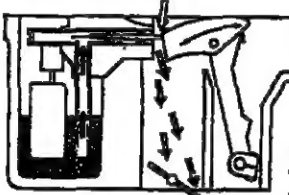
Clutch is self adjusting.

Check at a glance battery, brake fluid and windscreen washer bottle.



The Cortina only needs a full service once every 12,000 miles, with a minor service every 6,000 miles. Ford parts are moderately priced and the dealer network covers the country. How many cars of this size cost as little to keep on the road?

The economy carburettor



Ford have developed a new carburettor with a single variable venturi. In plain English, this automatically adjusts itself to provide the most economical fuel/air mixture whether you're stuck in traffic or cruising on the motorway.

The economy fan

All Cortinas are fitted with viscous coupled fans. When the car is going fast and there is enough air to cool the radiator by itself, the fan disengages.

As a fan can consume as much as 5 horse power, this saves petrol and improves performance. The fan also helps the car warm-up faster in the morning, because it doesn't cut in until the engine is hot.

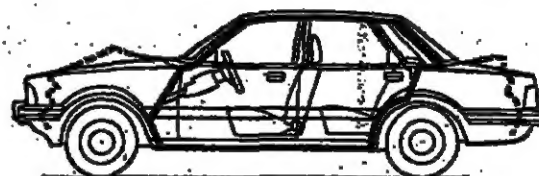


How many cars are this well equipped?

The specification of the Cortina Ghia includes: 1 Remote control door mirror. 2 Cut pile carpeting. 3 Rev. counter. 4 Cigar lighter. 5 3-speed heater fan. 6 Illuminated heater controls. 7 Two speed wipers with intermittent wipe and electric wash. 8 Centre console with radio/stereo, cassette and quartz clock. 9 See through head restraints with detachable cushions. 10 Durham/crushed velour seat fabric. 11 Front and rear seat arm rests. 12 Tinted glass. 13 Trip recorder.

Safety is built in

The Cortina protects you in a rigid steel cage, while the bonnet and boot are designed to crumple progressively and absorb the impact in the event of a collision.



Favourable terms

At last supply equals demand. So if you buy a new Cortina before the end of June, your Ford dealer is in a position to give you very favourable terms. Why not drop in and see him and get the full story.



FORD CORTINA



Range and prices. Cortina 1300 £3741. Cortina 1500 L £4080. Cortina 1600 LS £4737. Cortina 1600 GL £4932. Cortina 2000 GLS £5231. Cortina 1600 Ghia £5663. Cortina 2000 Ghia S £5912. Cortina 1600 Estate from £4530. The car illustrated is the Cortina Ghia. Maximum prices as at 2nd June, 1980. Seat belts, car tax and VAT included. Delivery and number plates at extra cost.

HOME NEWS

London Transport, facing a £40m loss this year, told by GLC to win productivity agreement

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent

London Transport was facing the culmination of a series of crises, Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, said yesterday after the leak of figures disclosing an estimated deficit this year of £40m and £134m next year.

Sir Horace, who was speaking after a special meeting called at the request of the Labour opposition to discuss London Transport's finances, said that he had spent the last two years trying to get London Transport right.

The council is awaiting the results of pay negotiations, and Sir Horace said that he had told London Transport's leaders not to come to the council with a pay award that did not include a substantial element of productivity.

Yesterday's "extraordinary" meeting, in which the Conservative administration took a minimal part, took place at a confidential memorandum from London Transport to the council

was leaked to newspapers. The estimated deficits in the memorandum are given before taking into account any future fare increases. The memorandum discusses various options to deal with the growing crisis and recommends a combination of cuts and fare increases that would reduce the bus service by about two million miles and raise fares by 15 per cent in September and a further 24 per cent in July next year.

Another option is much severer reduction in services, including cuts in peak services on the Central, Bakerloo, Jubilee and Northern Underground lines, a shorter day and the closure of some stations and branch lines.

Mr Harold Mote, chairman of the London Transport committee, told the meeting that there was no crisis that could not be managed by a reasonable package of arrangements; but that failed to satisfy the Labour group, which was unanimously critical of the Conservative administration's handling of the transport.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, Labour's transport spokesman, said that the crisis was more severe than at any time under the council's responsibility.

Unless the matter was properly handled, London Transport might not recover from the crisis. He called for urgent proposals from the administration for the allocation of additional resources required by London Transport, including if necessary a "supplementary" receipt.

Mr Andrew McIntosh, leader of the Labour group, accused Sir Horace of trying to obscure the crisis by issuing a smoke screen of distortions. His transport policy is collapsing under the weight of its own contradictions.

The group's critical resolution to the council was defeated by 46-23.

Time is short for fares increases this year. If there were to be increases in the autumn they would have to be approved by the council before the summer recess and the last full meeting is on July 8.

The industry behind the Honours list awards

By Dan van der Vat

About 2,100 state secrets will be disclosed tomorrow with the publication of the names of those included in the Queen's 1980 Birthday Honours list. Only the recipients should know in advance; and even they are likely to be unaware of the small, but extraordinarily complex industry which produces the visible signs of their distinction.

The entire operation which ensures that the requisite numbers of medals and insignia are ready for the later occasion when the Queen confers the awards is in the hands of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood. That discreet office is elegantly and fittingly accommodated in a section of St James's Palace and is headed by Major-General Desmond Rice.

Who gets what is ultimately the responsibility of the Prime Minister in her capacity as Minister for the Civil Service, and it is the Ceremonial Branch of the Civil Service Department that coordinates policy and recommendations for honours.

The task of delivering the medals and insignia is eased for the fact that almost all awards are subject to a quota determined by an honours committee on which senior civil servants and officers of the Armed Services sit. Adjustments are made from time to time, as for example when the present Prime Minister reintroduced awards for political services.

Thus it emerges that the trappings of public recognition are ordered on average a year in advance of their distribution, which usually means rather ahead of the time when the eventual recipients are singled out for them.

In terms of numbers, the bulk of the work is done by the Royal Mint, which has a factory at Llantrisant in South Wales. The Mint is in the coinage business, and medals are essentially coins with clasps and ribbons attached. Nearly all medals for merit and gallantry, as well as for special events like a coronation or a jubilee, come from the Mint.

On insignia like those of the OBE and MBE, the Mint shares the work with six private



Mr Paul Johnston, a craftsman at Spink and Co, using a jeweller's work on the insignia of the GCMG star.

Jewellers whose principal role in the honours industry is to produce the much rarer, but more complicated, insignia of the more exalted distinctions, Companion or Commander, Knight or Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George, an honour conferred on the most senior civil servants and thus irreverently known in Whitehall from its initials (GCMG) as "God calls me God".

The insignia consist of a badge, worn at the end of the sash of the Order, a collar and a star, worn on the left breast. The star alone requires 671 hours of the most delicate handwork. The enamelling is done separately by a craftsman who needs 15 hours for each star.

Producing the collar takes rather longer, which helps to explain why it reverts to a state (unlike the other insignia of an order of chivalry)

Raynes Park on the southern fringe of London.

Mr Tony Bricknell, the works manager, explained the enormous complexity of manufacturing the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of St Michael and St George, an honour conferred on the most senior civil servants and thus irreverently known in Whitehall from its initials (GCMG) as "God calls me God".

The insignia consist of a badge, worn at the end of the sash of the Order, a collar and a star, worn on the left breast. The star alone requires 671 hours of the most delicate handwork. The enamelling is done separately by a craftsman who needs 15 hours for each star.

Free travel proposals rejected by Fabians

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Proposals for the free transport policy supported by the London Labour Party are rejected in a pamphlet on the future of London published today by the Fabian Society.

The authors argue that any flat fare policy, free or otherwise, discriminates against the poor inner areas in favour of the richer commuters from outer London, and would mean that visitors would be heavily subsidised by the residents of London.

It would also be unworkable while British Rail controlled so much of London public transport and continued to charge fares. "To allocate at least £600m each year to subsidising free fares will, almost inevitably, mean that little remains to improve services," the authors say.

They propose large investments to improve the service to attract passengers back and suggest a new transport authority to take over London Transport and all British Rail's services running entirely within Greater London.

The pamphlet, edited by Peter Hall, Professor of Geography at Reading University, says that the Greater London Council is

seen as an inflated bureaucracy with few real powers, unable to pursue its strategic remit because it lacks the capacity for execution and enforcement.

Until the council could become a regional authority its powers should be strengthened. The council should allocate resources to the boroughs, provide the central core of a London strategic housing committee, assume the role of a London, take a shared role in the overall management of the Metropolitan Police, and assume control over the City of London.

"The City is now a grotesque anomaly in British local government. With a minute area and population but immense resources, it is extraordinarily rich and powerful but is subject to few democratic checks and balances, as the recent scandal over the election of aldermen made only too plain," the report says.

A GLC-run City could maintain the London Transport and the City's revenues passing directly to the GLC, giving it a greatly strengthened financial position.

A red agenda for London (Fabian Society, 11 Darnmouth Street, London, SW1E 6BN; £1).

Ulster bomb shatters village calm

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

A car bomb shattered the attractive co Armagh village of Markethill yesterday, demolishing eight houses and spreading debris over a wide area. Scores of people were evacuated from their homes in the village after youths were seen parking the car.

The bomb damaged a further 30 houses when it exploded soon after it was planted. An anonymous warning was given to the local telephone exchange. Three people were treated for shock, including a woman aged 82, who was evacuated only a few minutes before the bomb exploded.

The attack is one of a number launched in recent weeks on places normally not affected by the troubles. Bombs have been planted in Larne, Co Antrim, and the village of Cloughy, on the Ards peninsula, in Co Down.

It is possible that the Provisional IRA is selecting more targets in Belfast as a policy of spreading its destruction; or it may be because the security net in Belfast has become too tight.

European appeal by parents

From Our Education Correspondent

Parents who were fined for keeping their son out of school are to take the case to the European Commission of Human Rights. The headmaster had refused to have the boy back until he submitted to a caning.

Mr Clement Durairaj and his wife, who are opposed to corporal punishment, were each fined £50 and ordered to pay costs of £200 by Wirral district magistrates on Monday after being found guilty of keeping their son, a Sikh boy, aged 16, out of school since last November.

The Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment (STOPP) said yesterday that it would be helping Mr and Mrs Durairaj to take the case to the European commission as an alleged breach of Article 2 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

This says that no person shall be denied the right of education, and that "the state shall respect the right of parents to ensure such education and teaching in conformity with their own religious and philosophical convictions."

The headmaster of Bidgway High School, Birkenhead, refused to readmit the boy to the school until he agreed to be caned. The case has caused various serious misunderstandings at school. But STOPP said, such punishment was contrary to his parents' philosophical convictions.

Uncle on girl murder charge

Paul Solomon, aged 20, an uncle of Hazel Solomon, aged 14, was remanded by magistrates at Doncaster, South Yorkshire, yesterday until today week charged with her murder.

Mr Solomon, unemployed, of Bond Street, Rossington, South Yorkshire, was remanded in custody. The body of the girl, who had been missing from her home in Herrick Gardens, Balby, near Doncaster, for 16 days, was found on Monday.

Head opposed to any badge of individuality at school

From Our Correspondent Birmingham

Mr A. G. Dowell-Lee, the headmaster of a private school, yesterday stood by his decision not to admit a Sikh boy, aged 13, because he wore a turban.

At Birmingham County Court Mr Dowell-Lee said any badge of individuality worn by pupils at his school was not accepted. He has run the Park Grove private school, in Edgbaston, since 1967, and he quoted his school rule which stated "The purpose of the uniform is to minimize differences of race, class or creed and serve as a good advertisement for the school."

He told the court he was waging a constant war to prevent girls at his school from wearing higher heels and boys from leading towards the "mods and rockers" style of dress. A standard uniform allowed children to concentrate on their work and not each other, he added.

Mr Dowell-Lee has been brought to court by the Sikh boy, Gunder Singh Mandla, and his father, Mr Sewa Singh Mandla, both of Caroline Close, Sandwell Valley, West Bromwich, West Midlands. They claim they have been racially discriminated against by the school because the boy was told he could not wear his turban.

The headmaster, who has many foreign pupils at his school, said the boy would have been acceptable for entry after he passed entrance examinations had he not insisted on wearing his turban.

Mr Dowell-Lee and his school are claiming that Sikhs are a religious and not a racial group and discrimination on those grounds is not unlawful under the Race Relations Act. They also maintain that adherence to school rules was sufficiently important to justify refusing the boy admission.

The hearing continues today.

Air watch for three yachts

By John Young

Royal Air Force crews on training flights from St Mawgan, Cornwall, were asked yesterday to keep a lookout for three yachts competing in The Observer transatlantic race, from which no signals had been received "for some time". Other competitors and shipping in the area were also asked to report any sightings.

The three yachts are: Voortrekker, sailed by Bertie Reed, of South Africa; the American Forster Jean (Philip Steegall); and Haute-Nendaz of Switzerland (Philippe Fournier).

Race officials said that although there was some concern at the silence it was not thought

necessary yet to mount a full search.

Regular signals should be received from all the competing yachts through a computerized satellite system, in use for the first time this year. The absence of such signals could be due to a technical malfunction.

A British competitor, Nicholas Clifton, was reported yesterday to have abandoned his capsize, Merlin. A distress signal was received by a fellow competitor and two ships were alerted to search for his life-raft.

The pros is a traditional Polynesian design, with a single hull and one outrigger. Although potentially very fast, its suitability for the North Atlantic has been doubted.

Abandoning missile possible if Russia acts

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, responded cautiously but not negatively yesterday in the Commons to a suggestion from Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, that the deployment of cruise missiles in the United Kingdom might be abandoned if there was agreement by Russia to withdraw the SS 20 nuclear missile.

Mr Callaghan asked whether the Government would support such an initiative if Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Moscow produced any indication that Russia was ready to enter negotiations on the point.

Mr Pym, who was answering American nuclear exercise, replied that the Labour leader had raised "a major and important issue". He pointed out that so far the Russians had rejected the positive arms control initiative made last December by Nato and there had been only a negative response.

However, he went on, if they changed their time that would be a totally new situation. If the Russians responded, the Government would give full consideration at that time about what the response should be.

Earlier Mr Pym rejected a suggestion from Mr William Rodgers, opposition spokesman on defence, that the American nuclear exercise was wrong, in the wrong place and at the wrong time.

Mr Rodgers said that at a time when the world was poised in a state of great anxiety and there were doubts about the authority of the American leadership, the exercise could carry great risks for everyone.

But Mr Pym replied that it was extremely important that the forces of all members of the alliance were involved in exercises so that in the present state of the world all forces should be at the full extent of training. I was important for all potential adversaries to understand that the forces of the West were in a state of great readiness and preparedness.

Labour's party political broadcast on Wednesday night Mr Pym felt was "rather inaccurate and misleading". Mr Eidon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds, pointed out that in California recently he was informed that it was a Labour minister who initiated discussions on the deployment of cruise missiles in this country.

Parliamentary report, page 12

Scepticism over poll on revised services

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The secretary general of the "healthy scepticism" about the Gallup poll on Wednesday which resistance to new to church service in the of England.

Mr Derek Pattinson, been closely involved in the new. All Services, said that of the question, were injudicious, and sion of opinion in the "was more finely balanced some of the more vivid given."

He did not think at the new book would much difference to the publishers were a good response.

The Alternative Book, which incorporates versions of Anglican ship in modern language, is published this year with the Common Prayer, which from the seventeenth Defenders of the Book Mr Prayer have been resigning to the trend to new language.

The Gallup poll showed half of the regular churchgoers preferred services to the new, opinion among non-churchgoers was more heavily in favour of the old.

Mr Pattinson said he was not worried about "What concerns me is rather sorry if an actual discussion comes basis of where there is misrepresentation, say, unfairness, in the of the discussion, which detect in this particular.

The General Synod circulated a guide to new and old service made it plain that the which to use should be a simple choice, in the light of the wishes ticular congregation.

He resisted the national referendum church, but a local could be a good way covering a congregation. It could be used as a simple choice, as many parish to use the Book of Prayer on some occasions modern services on a Pattinson said.

"I often wonder if of the Prayer Book 50 use the 1662 book u what St Paul is say Epistles. If they ret take my hat off to the

News agency journalist 'never needed more'

By a Staff Reporter

News agency reporters were praised yesterday by Sir Denis Hamilton, chairman of Reuters, for their reliability and for giving readers much of their knowledge of the world.

He said that the agency staff had never been needed more than at present because deteriorating newspaper economies meant that the agency journalist was often the only one on the spot.

Sir Denis, who is also chairman and editor-in-chief of Times Newspapers, was addressing Reuters' annual luncheon. He was speaking only a few days after Mr Bernd Debusmann, Reuters' Beirut bureau chief, was shot and nearly killed by an unidentified gunman.

He paid special tribute to Mr

Debusmann and asked presenters to consider owed to the resident man, his family and his gers."

The agency journalists in and year out, the oxygen without a newspaper and the system could not survive.

Agency men were well informed, despite and nothing could them. They were well ambassadors or a se which said.

In the last year events in Tehran and involved appealing has already new place in and complexity, but man would always be

Drugs in diplomatic lugg

The Foreign Office was alerted last night after drugs worth £500,000 were found in diplomatic luggage bound for the Moroccan Embassy in London.

More than 600lb of cannabis was found in a crate marked "Household effects" which was travelling under diplomatic immunity. The crate fell off a fork lift truck at Harwich, Essex, and split open, spilling cannabis on to the dock side.

The crate, which was in transit from Karachi, is believed to have arrived at Harwich on

Wednesday. Last night officers at Harwich London refused to co-

Diplomatic privileges claimed for all offences committed by or on b foreign embassy staff Britain.

It is likely, however Britain will demand a tion of any foreign suspected of being in diplomatic drug running. It is understood the cover. Customs officials been investigating a embassy drug-running s for some time.

Nuclear war film too 'horrific', BBC says

By Frances Gibb

The BBC has refused a request by Lord Noel-Baker, a former Labour Cabinet minister, to show a film about a fictional nuclear attack on Kent called *The War Game*.

Lord Noel-Baker, a founder of the World Disarmament Movement, told a press conference in London yesterday that the BBC had said the film, made in 1965 by Mr Peter Watkins on commission from the BBC, was too distressing to be shown.

But that did not stop them selling the film to private film clubs, he said. "About half a million people have seen it anyway, and if shown generally it would have a major impact and encourage people to press for nuclear disarmament."

In a letter to Lord Noel-Baker on May 21, Mr Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC, said that although the BBC had reconsidered its policy on the programme after several requests for it to be shown, its policy remained unchanged.

The first reason was that people would find it upsetting, he said. Other programmes, such as an edition of *Panorama* which showed a civil defence exercise based on a nuclear

attack, had prompted complaints from several viewers who found it upsetting, even though the programmes were far less horrific than *The War Game*.

Second, although many people had seen the film in clubs they had chosen to see it and had some prior knowledge of what to expect. Seen in the home it would be far more distressing and there was no guarantee that it would not be seen by children, the elderly or the nervous.

Third, much of it was out of date. Among the most frightening sequences was a compulsory evacuation of London and billeting in the countryside. Present policy, he said, was for people to stay put.

I appreciate the reasons why you and others feel there is a need for wider understanding of the horrors inescapably involved in any nuclear war, but I believe that for the BBC to show *The War Game* would be the wrong way of achieving that aim."

The booklet, published today, is strongly critical of the Government's civil defence measures. In the event of an attack members of the Government would "retreat to their deep shelters", it says. "The rest of us must fare for ourselves."

Food supplies would quickly be exhausted, movement would be impossible, with no trains, buses or aeroplanes and roads blocked by panic-stricken refugees from the cities, it says.

Most people would be totally unprepared for such a disaster. "One government after another has scandalously neglected spending on civil defence, so that few have any idea about precautions that can be taken in advance, or what can be done to increase the chances of survival after such an attack."

The booklet aims to increase people's knowledge about what would happen in a nuclear attack so that they have a better chance of survival.

Mr Jonathan Porritt, chairman of the parastatal council, said that it was not a statement of his party's policy. The aim was to embrace a spectrum of views, from civil defence to dis-

armament, to bring the on those issues into the help people to survive a attack, drawn up by the national Civil Defence zation.

According to the Party's booklet, the he a five-megaton "H-bom" serious burn tected skin up to 15 ml and milder burns up to away, and the blast could people 15 miles away.

Radiation would be de within a radius of two miles, but radiation would be noticed in a 7,000 square miles, it say would be the greatest even if Britain was not checked, nuclear weap ploding elsewhere in Northern hemisphere or sult in serious fallout i parts of Britain.

There are no drugs or tives to cure radiation s. It says. If contaminated fallout, people should clothes before entering shelters and then wash, scrub, themselves.

How to Survive in the Nuel (The Ecology 42 Y Gardens, London SW11 4D

The planes

New Rockwell Jetprop Commanders 840 and 980.

The plans

That make them remarkably easy to own and operate.

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ENGLAND
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993 6481

حکومت اسلامی

ME NEWS

Teachers' conference
calls for action
to improve standards

Ceddes
Correspondent
us to improve the
f teachers were put
at a conference in
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Thomas Cross said
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roan said: "No class
has a monopoly on
nor the police, prison
anybody else."

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s' warning on EEC transport policy

el Bailly
Correspondent
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Less crime
by children
but 'more
locked up'

By Lucy Hodges
Juvenile delinquency has
dropped in three out of the last
four years but more children
are being locked up than ever
before, a conference on young
offenders was told yesterday.

The gathering, which was or-
ganized by the Howard League
for Penal Reform and com-
prised magistrates, social
workers and probation officers,
was critical of both proposed
and past legislation.

Sir George Young, Parlia-
mentary Under-Secretary for
Health and Social Security, who
was present, was attacked for
the residential care order to
be introduced by the Govern-
ment shortly.

There were fears that that
would result in more children
being taken into care.

Professor Norman Tutt, of
Lancaster University said that
the present law, the Children
and Young Persons Act, 1969,
was born of 1960s liberalism
but had led to more young
people being put in prison
establishments than since the
passing of the Children Act,
1980.

He said: "In the face of
this dissatisfaction the Govern-
ment is putting forward pro-
posals which are no more than
'tinkering with the machine'
rather than looking at whether
the machine is able to work or
not."

Mr William Weston, chief pro-
bation officer of West York-
shire, called the Act, as imple-
mented, a failure. In 1968 12
per cent of boys aged 14 to 17
appearing before juvenile
courts were sent to borstals and
detention centres, against 6 per
cent 10 years previously.

from school would benefit the
younger child, it could
even be a disturbing influ-
ence".
He accepted, however, that
there was a real difficulty with
children who disrupted lessons
in normal schools, but said that
many of the less troublesome
pupils could be better dealt
with in the classroom, with
short school trips away from
home.

Outlining the high cost of
keeping criminals in borstals
and prisons, Mr Carlisle said
that prevention rather than
cure was both a cheaper and
more desirable solution. "If
you can catch the myoping you
are going to save a great many
problems for society at a later
stage", he added.

Some of the answers might
lie in reorganizing the school
curriculum to stimulate
more imaginative and struc-
tured child "to prevent him
drifting into delinquent and
antisocial behaviour".

The Minister believed that
juvenile delinquency could
not be stopped only in school.
It was also the responsibility
of parents to prevent their
children from turning to
crime.

"To prevent antisocial be-
haviour is much more impor-
tant than dealing with
offences," he said. "Much of
the responsibility lies in the
breakdown of traditional in-
stitutions such as the family,
church and neighbourhood.
None the less, the national
picture is certainly not one of
despair. Most schools remain
orderly."

"I certainly endorse the
spirit of your search for ways
to prevent the potential young
disruptive at an early age,"
Mr Carlisle said. "But we
must beware of some of the pit-
falls of according special treat-
ment to the potential disruptive
and asking the question
whether it is possible to catch
them that young."

"I am not wholly convinced
that an extended period away
from school would benefit the
younger child, it could
even be a disturbing influ-
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tured child "to prevent him
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A mattress of willow shoots, brushwood and reeds being constructed for flood protection on the River Gipping, Ipswich. It will be sunk and pinned to prevent scouring of the river bed.

Commission favours easing curbs on divorce

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Restrictions on people start-
ing divorce proceedings within
three years of a marriage
should be relaxed, the Law
Commission says in a working
paper published yesterday.

The commission has not
reached a firm conclusion on
what the new rules should be,
and has asked for comment on
various options discussed in its
report.

At present petitions for
divorce within three years can
be brought only with the con-
sent of a judge, and only in
cases where there has been
"exceptional hardship" to the
petitioner, or "exceptional
depravity" by the other spouse.
The Law Commission believes

there should be some restriction
on divorce in the early years of
marriage but says that the
existing rules are "incompatible
with the modern philosophy of
divorce". It also considers that
the three-year restriction is too
long.

The options discussed include
a total abolition of any time
rule, which if adopted would
theoretically allow divorce pro-
ceedings to be started the day
after the marriage. The com-
mission opposes such a radical
reform.

Another possibility would be
to retain a time period—two
years is suggested—within
which divorce petitions would
not be allowed without consent
of a judge. The criteria would

be more flexible than the present
"exceptional hardship or
depravity". It would mean that
for an initial period, after
marriage, the "quickie" pro-
cedure, which is used in more
than 90 per cent of divorces,
would not be available.

A further possibility would
be a total bar on divorce within
one or two years of the mar-
riage, without allowing any
exceptions on any grounds.

The working paper sets out
the main arguments for and
against relaxing the present
law. The case against change
was based on the feeling that
making divorce even easier
would have a detrimental effect
on the stability of marriage,
and on the seriousness with

which people entered into it.

In favour of change was the
argument that if a marriage
had irretrievably broken down
there was no point in keeping
it artificially in existence and
preventing the parties from
putting their mistake behind
them. Moreover, the three-year
restriction merely delayed
divorce; there was no evidence
that it prevented it or had any
long-term effect on the divorce
rate.

The Law Commission, Working
Paper No 76, Time Restrictions
on Presentation of Divorce and
Nullity Petitions (Stationery
Office, £3.50).

A summary is available free from
the Law Commission, Conquest
House, 37/38 John Street, London,
WC1N 2BQ.

Ombudsman
seeks an
extension of
his powers

By Peter Hennessy

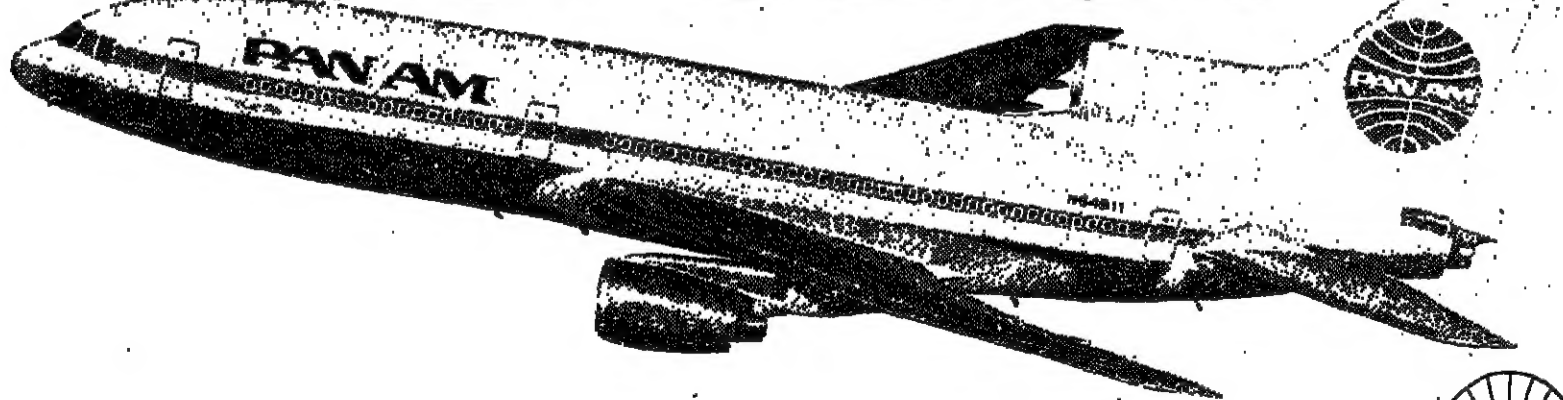
Mr Cecil Clothier, QC, the
Parliamentary Commissioner for
Administration and Health
Service Commissioner for Eng-
land, Wales and Scotland, com-
monly known as the "Ombuds-
man", will call tonight in a
television interview for greater
powers to be vested in his
office.

"I would like to be able to
investigate matters of my own
accord, without needing to be
prompted by a specific com-
plaint from a particular person
who says he has suffered an
injustice", Mr Clothier says on
the Granada Television pro-
gramme, *Public Office*.

The example he cites is that
of bogus doctors in the health
service. Mr Clothier was told of
a fake orthopaedic surgeon who
performed 29 operations. None
of his victims complained, as
they suffered no ill effects.
In discussing areas debarred
from his investigations, Mr
Clothier said he had never felt
the need to consult Cabinet
Office papers. But he did regret
that he could not take up cases
where small businessmen had
suffered by being employed as
government contractors. "A
very common example is that
of someone who has perhaps
done work for a government
department all his life; who has
perhaps organized his small
business around a contract with
a government department."

"Window cleaning, for
example, something quite
lowly, a modest service but one
upon which he largely depends
for his living, is suddenly taken
from him because he is re-
moved from the tendering list."
Mr Clothier agreed that
public expenditure cuts would
affect his work. Government
could be slower and less effi-
cient "in some ways" as a
result of economies. There
could be an increase in cases
where a department was not
guilty of maladministration but
had encountered difficulties
because of tightened resources.

"This is already happening."
The social security department
is being very heavily burdened
with the new legislation that
has just been passing through
Parliament.

Pan Am introduce
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non-stop flights
to Houston.

Starting July 2nd, Pan Am introduce
daily non-stop flights to Houston from
Gatwick.

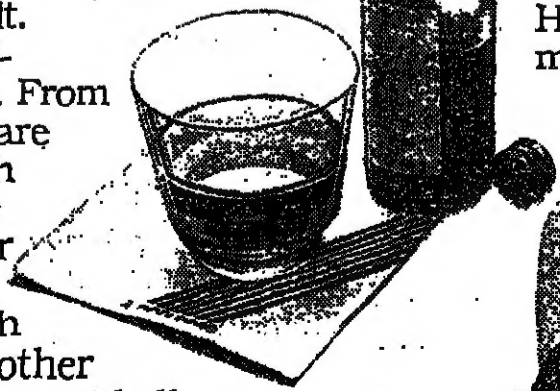
And they're pretty remarkable flights.
Because they leave earlier than any other
flight, at 11.10. And they fly faster, so you
arrive, conveniently, at 15.20. And the
planes are Lockheed TriStars with
Rolls-Royce engines: simply the most
technologically advanced wide-
body aircraft ever built.

They're very well-
connected flights, too. From
all over Britain there are
morning flights which
get you to Gatwick in
good time to catch our
TriStars. And from
Houston you can catch
connections to many other
cities, both within Texas and all over
the USA.

All the way to Houston you'll get all the
inflight features you'd expect from Pan Am.
Our luxurious First Class, with superb
international cuisine. Clipper® Class: our
special section created with the needs of the
international business traveller in mind. Or

low-cost Full Service Economy
Class, where you get incom-
parable Pan Am service with
drinks and inflight enter-
tainment available at a very
small extra charge.

Talk to your Travel
Agent now about our sum-
mer flights to Houston.
Because, with Pan Am,
Houston has never been
more open for business.



We fly the world
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WEST EUROPE

Seven hurt in Paris airport bomb explosion

From Ian Murray

Paris, June 12

Seven people were injured, two seriously, and about £100,000 worth of damage was caused by a 5lb bomb which blew up in a left luggage locker at Orly airport early today.

Responsibility for the blast was later claimed in an anonymous telephone call to a news agency on behalf of "The Direct Action Organization of March 27-28".

Those were the dates this year when French police rounded up 34 suspected terrorists, including several Italians, wanted in connection with the murder of Signor Aldo Moro. Since then there have been a series of attacks and raids carried out on computers and property connected with transport in France.

M. Joel le Theule, the Minister of Transport, issued a statement after the Orly explosion saying: "Such attacks against public installations constructed for passengers are inadmissible. No justification can be given, no explanation can be accepted. Their cowardice has caused very sad consequences to innocent victims."

Apart from Orly the other attacks claimed by the group have been on computer offices in Toulouse used by the Ministry of Transport, on the ministry offices in Paris (with a baroque) and on the electricity cables serving the main line between Bordeaux and the Italian border.

The group made its first claim of an attack in France in May of last year and since then it has made about 15 others. One machine gun raid on the Ministry of Cooperation in Paris in March this year led police to make the arrests on March 27 and 28.

Of those arrested, 19 have been charged before the Court of State Security and it has been shown that there is a connexion between various urban guerrilla movements in Europe. M. Maurice Bouvier, director of the police squad which made the arrests, said at the time: "We are not dismantling the direct action network. The militants arrested and the arms seized are not the only ones in circulation."

Police hunting the group are in difficulties because its members tend to be dissident intellectuals whose organizations in no way corresponds to those of traditional criminals and whose loyalties are equally different.

The many attacks against the Ministry of Transport property led to one theory that the raid was being carried out by angry motorists.

The bomb at Orly is the first to have caused serious personal injury. All those hurt were immigrant workers employed as cleaners.

20-year sentence sought in Dutch war crimes trial

From Robert Schull

Amsterdam, June 12

The public prosecutor today asked a Rotterdam court to impose a 20-year prison sentence on Pieter Nicolaas Menten, the 81-year-old Dutch millionaire and art collector accused of wartime mass executions of Jews and other Polish nationals.

Mr Menten is on trial for the second time. In December, 1977, an Amsterdam court found him guilty of mass murder and sentenced him to 15 years in prison, but the Supreme Court quashed the ruling.

The prosecutor also asked today for a fine of 100,000 guilders (about £22,500) to "strike symbolically at Mr Menten's fortune", much of which he is said to have acquired during the war.

According to the prosecutor there could be no doubt that Mr Menten was involved on July 7, 1941, in the execution of between 20 and 30 Polish nationals, mainly Jews, in the small village of Podgorzyce, which at the time was in German-occupied Poland and is now part of the Ukraine.

There could be no question of confusion between Mr Menten and his brother Dirk. The prosecutor said it was "highly curious" that Mr Menten had suddenly come out last month with the accusation that his brother was responsible for the mass murders of three-and-a-half years after his first trial started.

"We know that the Einsatz Kommando of Dr Schöngarth, to which Mr Menten was seconded, murdered 6,000 people in July and August, 1941. If a Menten was present at the execution on July 7 then that Menten was Pieter Nicolaas", he told the court.

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Herr Schmidt and Mrs Thatcher arrive for the Venice summit.

Power strike disrupts France

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, June 12

The fifth and worst strike by electricity supply workers in France in less than a month today cut power by 40 per cent, disrupted industry all over the country and shut off supplies to several hospitals.

An angry M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, left Paris for Lyons tonight but threatened before he went to see that the strikers would be imposed on sanctions. He said those who had been responsible for such "inadmissible behaviour".

Today's strike was called by the Communist CGT and the Socialist CFDT union organizations in protest at the government's intention to bring in a law which would make workers in nuclear power plants liable for instant dismissal should they by any action endanger the safety of the equipment, the personnel or the nuclear materials.

The unions claim this is merely an attempt to deprive them of the right to strike, an impression aggravated yesterday when the Employers Federation refused to meet them as arranged to discuss a shorter working week on the grounds that previous strikes had disrupted industry.

This tough action may have been in part at least responsible for today's strike receiving far wider support than any of the previous ones. The drops in power were so great after 8 am that it was soon obvious that a large part of French industry would be brought to a standstill.

In some instances the "Red Cross" priority circuit, which ensures essential services to places like hospitals, was cut. According to the unions there was always sufficient power to ensure supplies to these circuits, and it had been a deliberate policy by management to cut off one or two of

them to discredit their members. M Barre, however, was in no doubt this afternoon who was for the fifth time in a month to blame.

In using the responsibility plunge the country into disorder, to seriously interfere with millions of consumers, to interrupt the normal economic activity of business at a moment when the country must produce and export to pay a growing oil bill, the unions who had decided on and applied the cuts have betrayed the public service with which they have been entrusted," he said.

"In interrupting the normal working of several hospitals they have committed a serious act against the safety of the individual."

"Such behaviour is inadmissible coming from agents who benefit from a secure job, a guaranteed indexed wage and an exceptionally high social security protection."

West deliberately returning to cold war, says Russia

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, June 12

When the United Nations disarmament committee met today the Soviet delegation, Mr Viktor Issraelian accused the West of "an intentional slipping back to the cold war, a policy of anti-detent".

Regretting "the increase in the threat of war", he criticized the recent instances of unintentional false alarms about nuclear attacks in America.

He referred also the large number of meetings in the West—"and not only in the West"—of directors of military departments, all extensively reported in the media, together

with statements on chemical weapons and training in these weapons.

Such circumstances posed the question whether it was advisable for the committee simply to suspend its work. But the Soviet view was that, on the contrary, they must increase efforts aimed at eliminating evolving international complications and at strengthening peace."

In the hope of providing "a common working basis" the Canadian delegate, Mr Donald McPhail, offered a series of arms control verification proposals, developed by his country's National Defence Department. Verification has been the main stumbling block in 20 years of disarmament negotiations.

Move to reopen Cossiga investigation

From John Earle

Rome, June 12

Opposition parties began to collect signatures of Italian MPs today to reopen proceedings that could lead to the impeachment of Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister, for allegedly aiding the flight of a presumed terrorist.

The Communists and other opposition parties maintain that the evidence so far produced before a commission of inquiry was inadequate to justify its ruling.

ing, as it did by a narrow majority, that there was no case against the Prime Minister.

The issue was whether Signor Cossiga, a fellow Christian Democrat leader, that his son was wanted as a terrorist.

Under parliamentary procedure an investigation concerning a Minister can be reopened if a third of the members of both houses request it.

The Communists and other opposition parties are numerous enough to get enough signatures within the specified five days.

In Turin magistrates have confirmed that Marco Donat Cattin is one of four alleged members of the Prima Linea (Front Line) organization, against whom arrest warrants have been issued in connexion with the murder of Signor Emilio Alessandrini, a magistrate specializing in terrorist cases, who was killed in Milan in January last year.

The independent Madrid daily El Pais reported today that 87 properties are on a list drawn up by the Agriculture Ministry for possible expropriation under a 1979 law which gives the state the power to act in the case of "manifestly improvable" lands.

The holdings cover a total of about 35,000 acres, the largest single estate covers about 5,500 acres in the province of Seville. Among affected land owners are prominent members of the nobility.

Once land owners have been notified that their land is considered under-cultivated, they are to do so, or refuse to accept government administration of the land, it is subject to expropriation.

OVERSEAS

Hundreds injured in Tehran fighting

From Tony Allaway

Tehran, June 12

Rival Muslim groups fought outside the occupied United States Embassy today in the worst violence in the city in two months.

Hundreds of injuries were reported as the groups threw stones at each other. For four hours gunfire shattered Tehran's usual afternoon calm as Revolutionary Guards, some protecting the embassy, fired into the air to intimidate the rioters and used tear gas.

As I left the scene in mid-evening thousands of supporters of the radical Islamic guerrilla group, the Mujahidin Khalq, and their opponents, who claim allegiance to the fundamentalist Party of God, were still confronting each other, blocking two of the streets running past the embassy wall.

Between them revolutionary guards, some wearing gas masks, fired volleys into the air to keep them apart. Most of the injuries seemed to have been caused by stoning.

But an Iranian photographer appeared to have been hit by a stray bullet. Three men carried him precariously from his rooftop vantage point.

The violence was started by a rally of thousands of Mujahidin supporters in a stadium across the road from the embassy. The Americans had planned to use it as a staging point in April's abortive hostage rescue attempt.

The chief speaker at the meeting was the Mujahidin leader, Mr Massoud Rajavi, who complained about the Government's failure to stop repeated attacks on the organization.

A Mujahidin sympathizer was killed earlier this week when revolutionary guards attacked the offices of an affiliated student group in south Tehran.

The Mujahidin and other groups last week claimed that there had been a plot to assassinate Mr Rajavi and hinted that the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) was behind the plot. The IRP openly reviles the Mujahidin as agents of Islam and claims that the leaders are Soviet agents.

The constant heavy firing, and clouds of smoke that swirled over the stadium from fires lit to ward off the effect of tear gas, provided a violent background to Mr Rajavi's speech.

"Let the bullets rain at us," he said. "It won't stop us from the struggle." Outside, the Party of God supporters, who could hear the speech on loudspeakers, shouted "Death to Rajavi".

The kidnapping took place on Sunday when Oron Yarden, the son of a company director, was seized near his home outside Tel Aviv. Almost two weeks later he was released in a kidnapping case, the Israeli police bungled an operation in which the gang escaped with a \$20,000 ransom without returning the boy.

The arrest of national un- ease was expressed today as the massive hunt for the missing schoolboy continued.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, telephoned the boy's distraught mother and pledged that Israeli troops

would be drafted into assist with the search, while rabbis throughout the country took the unusual step of calling for national prayers for Oron's safety.

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Japanese business leaders fear death of Mr Ohira will lead to political and economic instability

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, June 12

Japan's democratic political system provided the country with a peaceful transition of power today shortly after Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, died suddenly of a heart attack in a Tokyo hospital this morning.

Mr Ohira's sudden death in the middle of a crucial election campaign, however, may herald an era of political and economic instability in the world's second largest industrialized power, business leaders fear.

According to provisions of the Constitution the whole Cabinet resigned this evening and Mr Masayoshi Ito the Chief Cabinet Secretary was installed as acting Prime Minister. Mr Ito and outgoing members of the Cabinet will form a caretaker Government until Parliament selects a new Prime Minister after a General Election on June 22.

After an emergency meeting of the Cabinet, Mr Ito announced that three members of the caretaker Government will fly to Europe later this month to represent Japan at the summit meeting of industrialized nations in Venice in Sunday week.

There are Mr Saburo Okita, the Foreign Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, the Finance Minister, and Mr Yoshitake Sasaki, Minister for International Trade and Industry.

The Foreign Minister announced that Japan's American and European allies have been informed that Mr Ohira will lead the Japanese delegation. "Mr Ohira's death will not change Japanese foreign policy," a spokesman for the Government said.

Flags were at half mast on government buildings, but there were no other signs of national mourning today as the nation of 114 million people reacted calmly to the news of the sudden death of Mr Ohira, Japan's first postwar Prime Minister to die in office.

Mr Ohira, a Christian, died at the age of 70 in Tokyo at 5.54 am today, just 10 days after he was admitted to the Toranomon hospital to be treated for a "mild heart condition".

Mr Ohira's body, covered with a black drape and a white cross, was transferred to his home in Senagaya ward in Tokyo this morning. Within hours a long line of neighbours, party colleagues and diplomats, including Sir Michael Wilford, the British Ambassador, filed into the house to pay their respects.

Mr Ohira is to be buried at a family funeral on Sunday. An official state funeral will be held after the election.

There can be little doubt that Mr Ohira's sudden death plunged the ruling Democratic Party into turmoil in the midst of election campaigns in the House of Representatives.

Political scientists already predicted a ruling conservatives, factional rivalries, retain their narrow margin of the 511 seats Lower House after the And Mr Ohira's death expected to intensify for leadership within the party.

The three strong contenders for the Prime's office are Mr Yasuhiro Sone, aged 61, the hawkish former secretary of the party, Mr Toshio Imai, aged 62, a shrewd leader and former of International Trade Ministry, and Mr Kiichi Sato, aged 59, an ex-internationalist and a Foreign Minister.

The outgoing finance minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, a former Chief Secretary of Cabinet, Mr Shinzaro also been named in Japanese press.

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Boy's kidnapping stuns the people of Israel

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, June 12

The recent abduction of an eight-year-old Jewish boy has had a traumatic effect on a society which was founded on idealism and has not yet come to terms with the rapid growth of violent and organized crime in its midst.

The kidnapping comes when there is an upsurge of both Arab and Jewish terrorism inside Israel, an increase in armed robberies, and disturbing evidence of highly organized protection rackets in the big resort towns.

The kidnapping took place on Sunday when Oron Yarden, the son of a company director, was seized near his home outside Tel Aviv. Almost two weeks later he was released in a kidnapping case, the Israeli police bungled an operation in which the gang escaped with a \$20,000 ransom without returning the boy.

The arrest of national un- ease was expressed today as the massive hunt for the missing schoolboy continued.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, telephoned the boy's distraught mother and pledged that Israeli troops

would be drafted into assist with the search, while rabbis throughout the country took the unusual step of calling for national prayers for Oron's safety.

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Zimbabwe misled, says Mr Smith

From Frederick Clear

Salisbury, June 12

Mr Rhodesian Prime Minister claimed that the British Government deliberately misled the people of Zimbabwe promises of financial aid.

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White House aide to organize Carter election campaign

David Cross, Hamilton Jordan, the President's leading adviser, has been named to organize the President's re-election campaign. Jordan, who is assistant to the President, will be in charge of the campaign's day-to-day operations. He will be assisted by Mr. Robert Strauss, who is currently in charge of the President's foreign policy. Jordan, who is credited with the President's victory in 1976, will be in charge of the campaign's day-to-day operations. He will be assisted by Mr. Robert Strauss, who is currently in charge of the President's foreign policy.

Mr Hamilton Jordan: long range planning.

of Afghanistan—New York Times News Service. China today made a veiled but strong attack on Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate over his policies on Taiwan. It came in the form of a lengthy commentary published in Peking by the Washington correspondent of the New China News Agency (NCNA). Without naming Mr Reagan, the agency said: "There are still a handful of persons suffering from the anti-Chinese malady, who continue to demand that the Government resume official relations with Taiwan." Such people, it added, were playing into Moscow's hands. Observers recalled a foreign policy statement made by Mr Reagan in January, recommending a moratorium on the continuation of Government-to-Government relations between the United States and Taiwan. The agency said these people had made themselves the advocates of "the most absurd type of 'even-handed' approach" in Washington's relations with Moscow and Peking. "But this tight-rope walking, which is possible only as a brief not work as a long-term foreign policy," NCNA said.—Agence France-Presse.

Germans prepare Luther anniversary

at Spitzer, ready to cooperate, but wants its own interpretation of Luther and what he stands for. Luther, who was born and died in what is now East Germany, has been undergoing a marked transformation with regard to the State's assessment of his personality and his possible use for political purposes. Denigrated in the early post-war years as a traitor to the Peasant Revolt, he is now seen as a pioneer of the national language and national consciousness, an important factor in forming a German nation. Luther, in other words has become a significant, progressive German, of whom East Germany, who claims for its own the best of German cultural heritage, can be proud.

Uchea gets red next harvest

Kelly, June 12.—An Opposition leader described the Philippines as a "veritable concentration camp" in a speech due to be delivered in Cebu city today as the country celebrated its eighty-second Independence Day anniversary. Mr Salvador Laurel, a former senator, calls on people to rise against martial rule. The Laurels, whose political family rules Batangas province in southern Luzon, led the re- cent move linking six opposition parties into an overall umbrella opposition group with the objective of toppling President Marcos. Meanwhile a huge crowd watched as President Marcos celebrated Independence Day in Manila.—Agence France-Presse.

Philippines call to 'rise against martial rule'

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India asked to send troops to quell Tripura violence

June 12.—The Marxist State Government the Central Government to fly in regular troops immediately to re-establish security in the state. Reports of unprovoked killing and arson, government sources here said that 315 had been killed, 5,000 had been taken in government-run camps, but the actual number is expected to be much higher. Communications with the isolated regions of the state had broken down, official estimates put the number of deaths at 550. A tiny state in India's north-east, Tripura has been the scene of violence since last Thursday. Tribesmen started a killing and arson directed against immigrant settlers, Indian police and Indian soldiers who they want to be removed. The state has a population of 1.5 million, of which 600,000 are Bengalis. The number of settlers is not known. Singh, the Minister for Tribal Affairs, said that the government was working out a way to deal with the fast deteriorating situation. Reports from the affected areas said that 700,000 people had been directly or indirectly affected. Eleven villages and scores of hamlets had been reduced to ashes and at least 1,000 people arrested. An Interior Ministry report said that the violence was caused by hatred which had been brewing for many years, long before the militant local organization, the Tripura Tribes Youth Forum, started its agitation. The tribesmen fear that if the present migration rate continues they will be reduced to an even smaller minority and soon lose whatever was left of their cultural identity and heritage. The situation in Tripura has been made more complex by the involvement of a non-tribal militant organization, Amar Bengal, the political wing of the politico-religious movement Ananda Marga. The Interior Ministry report said the Tripura disturbances were sparked off by similar events in the neighbouring state of Assam, where for nine months native Assamese have been demanding the deportation of several million immigrants who arrived from Bangladesh and Nagal since 1947.—Agence France-Presse.

Russians reported killed in Kabul

Delhi, June 12.—Travellers arriving from Afghanistan today told of attacks on Soviet soldiers in the capital, Kabul, and said that four had been killed in the past few days. One Afghan traveller said three Soviet soldiers were killed on Tuesday and one was stabbed to death last week. The traveller, who asked not to be named, said the attacks took place in the Kabul suburb of Mikroyan, which consists of prefabricated houses especially constructed for Soviet advisers. He also said that fighting between Muslim insurgents and Soviet and Government troops was continuing in the Paghman mountain range north-west of Kabul. Another traveller, who said he visited Paghman this week, said the insurgents were in control of the hills and Soviet troops occupied the plains. There were also reports of increased friction between rival factions of the Ruling People's Democratic Party. One traveller said five members of the Parcham (Flag) faction of President Babrak Karmal were killed in Kabul last week by members of the Khalq (Peoples) group. —Reuters.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Loup Chretien, aged 41 (left), and Major Patrick Baudry, aged 34, both pilots in the French air force, at a press conference after they had been selected to train for a Soviet space flight in 1982.

Risk grows of Greek-Turkish clash in Aegean

From Mario Modiano, Athens, June 12. The risk of a Greek-Turkish military confrontation increased today as Turkey began its annual air and naval manoeuvres in international waters in the central Aegean, but refused to comply with rules regarding the Greeks as safeguarding their own rights and sovereignty in the area. Turkey refused for the second time in four weeks to submit flight plans for air exercises to the Greek authorities, responsible for air traffic safety over the region.

Last month Greek fighters intercepted Turkish aircraft and escorted them out of the Athens Flight Information Region (FIR) when, in the course of a Nato exercise, they flew into the region. Turkey protested, but the Greek leaders said that this would be the standard practice for any unidentified aircraft entering the Athens FIR. What now causes some anxiety here is an implied Turkish threat of retaliation made at that time. For the current Turkish exercise, which will last until Sunday, the Turkish authorities

sent to Athens the geographical outline of the areas where the exercise is being held, for the Greeks to issue the appropriate warnings to civil aviation. Greek officials, however, pointed out today that the boundaries of these exercise areas clearly infringe the 10-mile coastal air space of the islands of Lesbos, Chios, and Samos; it interfered with the terminal area of Lemnos airport; and overlapped the target practice area east of Andros island at the same time as the Greeks planned exercises using live ammunition. Turkey had re-

peatedly challenged the legality of Greek rights on all three points in the past. Mr Evangelos Averoff, the Greek Defence Minister, recently assured Parliament that Greek military aircraft, flying at high altitude, patrol these areas during Turkish manoeuvres, and dive promptly to intercept any intruding aircraft. Mr Andreas Papandreu, the chief opposition leader, stated today that the Greek Government's intention to react to the Turkish "provocations" in the Aegean "reflected the will of the Greek people".

'Pravda' warning to Bonn on US missiles

Moscow, June 12.—Pravda today called on the West German Government to reverse its decision to station American nuclear missiles on its territory if it wanted to pursue military détente with Moscow.

The warning came less than three weeks before a visit here by Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Bonn Chancellor.

It suggested that Herr Schmidt and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his Foreign Minister, would come under heavy pressure by Moscow to abandon West Germany's central role in plans agreed by Nato last December for a new generation of medium-range missiles.

Under the plan 574 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles will be deployed under United States control in Western Europe from late 1983 as a counterweight to the build-up of Soviet SS20 missiles.

Nato's decision had destroyed the basis which existed last year for talks on arms curbs. Pravda said: "If it is put into effect this decision threatens to worsen sharply the situation on the European continent, and draw Europe into a new arms race spiral with all the attendant dangers and risks."

Pravda urged "ruling circles" in West Germany to show "the political will necessary to defend peace and security and prevent a dangerous twist in the arms race". It said: "Movement forwards towards military détente in Europe is an objective and most vital necessity."—Reuters.

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Russians rely on West for news, report says

Rebel seeks

Seoul gives date for return to democracy

The President appealed to students and workers to coope-

President Choi said a purification campaign was being started to eliminate corruption and enforce official discipline among civil servants.

Unesco fear for life of jailed diplomat

Mr. M'Bow then decided to bring the matter up before last week's meeting of the Unesco executive council. A declaration expressing concern about

Yugoslav academics urge amnesty for verbal critics

The authorities have never published the figures for political prisoners, but it is believed

This means that Mr Stevan Doronjski, the current presiding member of the Praesidium, takes over the post of party president until the end of his term in October.

Polish dissident publisher on trial for theft

Foreign Report
is on page 17

Rebel seeks asylum after Paraguay manhunt

Amnesty International fears that were the Paraguayans to bring pressure to bear, the Panamanians might be forced into handing Señor Centurion over to face criminal charges, which, they say, could only mean detention in the *investigaciones*, with torture a certainty.

SPORT

Football

England suffer more from stoppage

The England attack were the most constructive features of their early play. Wilkins again showed his splendid attitude to a high class of football by ensuring that the Belgians were not allowed to succeed with their favourite tactic of rapid breakaways.

Ceulemans (left) beats Sansom and Thompson (right) to slide in Belgium's

Penalty gives

deprived England of a good looking goal, the situation became distinctly uneasy.

Netherlands t

gave the unusually cautious Dutch

W. van Moer, F. van
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many).

their victor

technical skills and a
Crosby: but I am not

Allen signs for Arsenal and joins £1m club

Highbury and within minutes of arriving at the north London club's ground he was given a thorough medical. Arsenal, beaten last season in the finals of both the FA and European Cup,

Penalty gives Netherlands their victory

After surviving a difficult opening 10 minutes, the Greeks settled down well and superbly mar-

The Dutch manager, Jan Zwartkruis, admitted after his team's victory over the Greeks that his side had not played well. He shrugged off criticism of over-

watched the West German
over Czechoslovakia as
vinced that Greece was
both sides serious
Meanwhile the Dutch
Piet Schriivers, who is

Woodcock keen on Spain but offer fa

h's ears as

Motor rallying

Unique double

e within

Horse Show

Music in Smith's ears as he finishes first and third

Royal Highland Show, set the standard in the barrage with a second clear round in 46.4 seconds on his Dutch horse, Piuxter. But the best of the British horses are more than a match for the con-

types as hunters. arabs, and all nine native breeds of pony with their various ramifications. Some judges go against their natural preference for a hunter to put up a Shetland. in order to prove how McHugh went wrong. See the

Motor rallying

Unique double within Mrs Wilson's compass

"You have to take it easy at times to conserve the car but that is about the only major difference. Spending long hours behind the wheel does not bother me at all." The British-based

Jacky Ickx, a Belgian.
Pescarolo, a Frenchman
of seven Le Mans betw

Rugby Union

Nothing secret about Lions as they prepare for Test

Any meeting between the Springboks and Mr Palmade would take place tomorrow but Mr Miller's decision not to attend leaves the French men in an embarrassing position and might tilt the scales against the Springboks.

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SPORT

Golf

Watson draws no inspiration from his early hole-in-one

From John Hennessy

Springfield, New Jersey, June 12. The highlight of the United States Open golf championship at Baltusrol—and it could well turn out to be the highlight of the whole competition—was achieved by one of the favourites, Tom Watson. He took an eight-iron off the forward fourth tee (163 yards) and played a shot with the faintest possibility of draw. The ball pitched perhaps 13 inches to the right, hit high, skipped forward behind the hole and rolled gently back before disappearing.

The roar it evoked split the heavens and carried Watson, the most successful player in the United States this season, from one over par to one under. It might have been a fluke, but it inspired him to greater things, but it seemed to have the reverse effect, for some time at least. He could make little impression on the hole that followed and the second short hole, the 205 yards ninth, retrieved Baltusrol's reputation by extracting the four from him. A five and a lowed at the next (454 yards) and

at that point he was four strokes behind the leader, Raymond Floyd. With five holes to play he was level par.

Lee Trevino was among the early leaders with a 69. Whatever others may have thought Trevino, sixth here on his first appearance in the championship 13 years ago, had discounted his chances last night. He claimed that he had lost all confidence in his putter and could not see how he could come out on the top of the pile on Sunday night. But Trevino, though one of the most genuine and human of sporting superstars, is by no means beyond some hounding gamesmanship when dealing with his equals and there remained the thought that he was talking with tongue in cheek.

Today, he said, he putted well and explained that he had taken advantage of a new device on the market for discovering whether or not one is hitting the ball with the meat of the club. It takes the form of a strip of paper which is stuck to the club face and registers a mark the moment it shows precisely where the ball has left the club.

Reading of it in a magazine recently, it had formed the opinion that it was yet another of a million or more sales pitches that have milked golfers of their money in their vain hope of adding yards to their club's reliability and accuracy to their clubs. That may well be the case, but on Trevino's evidence this latest device may have some merit. It showed him that in employing a forward press he was meeting the club "with reverse loft" rather than the middle of the blade. The net result was a round of only 29 putts. An errant drive, unusual for Trevino, had made a shot from him at the third and

what he himself described as a bad iron shot to the 11th. Another from two over par after he had taken two under with a string of four birdies in five holes, succeeding with long putts on three of them and pitching dead with an 8-iron at the 13th. He takes a different view of his prospects now of course, though he is still cautious enough to add the qualification: "If I do as well tomorrow afternoon, when the greens will be harder and faster, I would be in with a shout on Sunday."

Floyd, one of the old dependables of American golf, threatened to take the course apart. He got down in one putt on the demanding first hole (465 yards) and further birdies followed at the fourth, sixth and eighth. Thus he turned in 30 four under par. The strokes began to slip away from him but a finish of 2, 4, 5 left him on 67 to become the new leader, along with another American Jay Haas.

Sandy Lyle, the only British competitor in the field, began with a thoroughly undisturbed first hole, missing the green on the eighth, but he was not to be



Watson: this hole-in-one could prove the highlight of the US Open.

last two holes, the only par five on the course, so that a stroke or two to finish with was there for the taking.

The two holes are of different character. The first is a 360 yard par five and therefore outside the range of even the strongest golfers especially with its 60 yards of rough country guarding the green. The last hole (542 yards) is much more interesting, offering a tempting challenge to the big hitters. It is guarded by the Sahara of bunkers so that the green has to be reached on the pitch. Given that, a birdie is an obvious possibility and an eagle

not beyond hope if you have the strength, accuracy and courage. Indeed because of its length, brings every player down to much the same level of accuracy. The only difference is whether you wedge in or resort to a longer club. At any event, a single putt will bring a birdie, a possibility open to all and sundry but only a holed pitch shot, something therefore of a fluke will achieve an eagle. If the sun were to continue, there'll be some lightning out there by Sunday" according to Trevino. This time he really meant it.

Baltusrol card

Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	465	4	10	454	4
2	377	4	11	428	4
3	438	4	12	193	3
4	194	4	13	384	4
5	388	4	14	409	4
6	470	4	15	430	4
7	470	4	16	216	3
8	374	4	17	630	5
9	205	3	18	542	5
Out	3,381	84	In	3,695	36

Holes 4 and 16 have alternative measurements of 162 and 195 respectively.

Miss Langford survives a seven at the last

Christine Langford, a 23-year-old from Kent, showed glimpses of the form which gained her three tournament successes last year in resurging a five-under-par 59 to lead the field at the halfway stage of the WPGA Carsew tournament at Knowle, Bristol, yesterday.

Even though she finished with a seven at the last hole, Miss Langford held on to her lead by one stroke from Catherine Fanton, whose round of 70 also broke the 25-year-old course record by one stroke. Miss Langford packed seven birdies into her round.

Reaching the turn in 32, the lowest outward half of the day, she played on the pressure over the last nine holes. But the birdie spell was broken when she hooked her drive into the trees at the last hole.

Miss Fanton, who headed last year's Order of Merit, set the early pace, chipping into the hole from the back of the first green for the first of her birdies. She also had a birdie on the 17th.

LEADING SCORES: British, unless stated: 59. Christine Langford, 70. C. Fanton, 71. Margaret Smith, 72. Margaret Smith, 73. Margaret Smith, 74. Margaret Smith, 75. Margaret Smith, 76. Margaret Smith, 77. Margaret Smith, 78. Margaret Smith, 79. Margaret Smith, 80. Margaret Smith, 81. Margaret Smith, 82. Margaret Smith, 83. Margaret Smith, 84. Margaret Smith, 85. Margaret Smith, 86. Margaret Smith, 87. Margaret Smith, 88. Margaret Smith, 89. Margaret Smith, 90. Margaret Smith, 91. Margaret Smith, 92. Margaret Smith, 93. Margaret Smith, 94. Margaret Smith, 95. Margaret Smith, 96. Margaret Smith, 97. Margaret Smith, 98. Margaret Smith, 99. Margaret Smith, 100. Margaret Smith, 101. Margaret Smith, 102. Margaret Smith, 103. Margaret Smith, 104. Margaret Smith, 105. Margaret Smith, 106. Margaret Smith, 107. Margaret Smith, 108. Margaret Smith, 109. Margaret Smith, 110. Margaret Smith, 111. Margaret Smith, 112. Margaret Smith, 113. Margaret Smith, 114. Margaret Smith, 115. Margaret Smith, 116. 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E ARTS

on Sinfonietta
Maltings

in Mann

blisher's concert has
annual event at the
Festival for more
ecade, obviously a shop-
for the latest wares,
he programmes usually
to include something
familiar or entertaining.
music publisher knees
On Wednesday it fell
Music, now 15 years
the creation of Ben-
ritten, as an extension
ready respected Faber

Aldeburgh concert
able to include works
an, oboe pieces dating
mid-1930s, mysteriously
and now restored to
spectively portray the
per and the wasp, the
th surprisingly bassy
the former with
diversity of mood, in-
musical arrival at a
major chord, curiously
atic. Britten's *Tem-
rations*, also for oboe
are so substantial
though designed as
uncharacteristic pieces, in
or of the immediately
in *Bridge Variations*,
withdrawal was an
mistake. They are
clever, the classic
of material spun out to
least a half-hour of
the genre titles cover
of poetry than they
Oboists will pounce
on them, though Janet
with her pianist Ian
has set an exalted
for future interpreters.
the catalogue of Faber
ences a good clutch
talented composers,
represented here,
that would gladden
heart. Colin Matthews,
ing Quartet impressed
Saturday, had set a
Trio, for voice,
(unfashionable part-
nowadays) to honour
re's approaching birth-
Peter was there to
with Stuart Bedford
t, nobly felt music
brahmian in key-
out. One antipode of
amine seemed to be
Harvey's *Concetra-
plasma* piece of free
which sometimes
four players, who
ble on percussion, to
it of near-union, by
rhythm, climaxes
is up for long-winded-
here.

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t group of *Ophelia*
chly emotional, bold
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the *Splashes*
chumann's *Carnaval*
and *Ophelia* was said
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A new approach to an old-time melodrama

Hurricane (AA)
Classic, Haymarket

Skip Tracer (AA)
Paris Pullman

Friday the 13th (X)
Warner: ABC
Shaftesbury Avenue;
Studio, Oxford Circus

Hurricane is the sort of film—
an old-fashioned, 12 million
dollar remake—which it is
considered very chic to like;
but its total, all-out commit-
ment to romance and melo-
drama seems to me quite ad-
mirable. Apart from this it makes
an interesting, and not at all
discreditable, comparison with
John Ford's original version of
the novel by Charles Nordhoff
and James Norman Hall, who
were also the authors of
Mating on Bounty.

Both versions mark the tail-
end of cycles of disaster
movies. Before creating the
grand finale of *Hurricane* the
great special effects man
James Basevi had burned down
the city in *In Old Chicago* and
created a typhoon in *San
Francisco*, a locust swarm in
The Good Earth. Both films,
equally, seem to respond to a
current yearning for escapism,
whether the escape be to dif-
ferent worlds or periods or
climates. The South Seas in the
1920s serve this purpose admir-
ably.

Ford's Pacific island was
under the control of French
imperialism; in Jan Troell's
new version, Paga Pago is gov-
erned with no less firm a hand
by the United States Navy. The
essential story remains the
same: the governor, rigidly
adhering to the letter of the
law, imprisons the young
native hero, so separating him
from his lover. The young man
repeatedly makes his escape—
on the last occasion killing a
guard. He is finally delivered
from his imperialist oppressor
by the gods of the place: the
island is destroyed by a great
hurricane.

The script of the new version,
by Lorenzo Semple Jr., intro-
duces complexities that the
censorship of the time denied to
Ford's writers. Dudley Nichols
and Oliver H. Garrett. The
1937 version had the active
boy safely in love with a
native girl. Now, miscegen-
ation is introduced: the
white girl who falls in love
with the beautiful black hero
is, moreover, the governor's
daughter.

Basevi derives the most cru-
cial departure from the origi-
nal version. In that the gover-

Andrew Wyeth
Royal Academy

Milton Avery
Waddington Galleries

John Russell Taylor

Andrew Wyeth is a puzzle-
ment. It has never been easy in
a certain line of American real-
istic art to distinguish surely be-
tween the painter proper and the
adept illustrator. Wyeth,
descending by blood as well as
aesthetic heritage from the
Brandywine tradition, would be
likely to share something of
both the fine art and the craft
side of his family background,
and in the days when his kind
of meticulous, microscopic
realism was desperately un-
fashionable, surviving only in
the pages of glossy American
magazines, it was easy enough
to sneer at *Christina's World*
(1948) and suggest that with
its elaborate "programme" of
Christine is not a teenager with
spring fever, but a middle-aged
polio victim—it might best be
consigned to *Cosmopolitan* or
Mademoiselle, where it could
very well illustrate the neces-
sary brainwork first, but his
brilliantly coloured landscapes
managed to feel like instan-
taneous sketches dashed on to
canvas for the sheer delight
of it. So much of art divides
into 1066 and *All That's
Cavalier/Roundhead* dichotomy
(wrong-but-romantic and right-
but-repulsive); Avery and
Wyeth, so near and yet so far,
do not make the choice any
simpler.

Milton Avery is a very dif-
ferent matter. His painting is
as easy to take as Wyeth's but,
where with Wyeth one is con-
scious primarily of all the effort
which has gone into it, with
Avery one is captivated by the
sheer joyous ease of it all. No
doubt Avery, like a painter with
whom he has many tempera-
mental and stylistic affinities,
Henri Hayden, did all the neces-
sary brainwork first, but his
brilliantly coloured landscapes
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Of course now, in the heyday
of surrealism, it is not easy
to be categorical. Suddenly
Wyeth has come to seem very
modern and stylish. And there
is no denying his extraordinary
skill in doing what he does,
numbering the grains of sand
by the sea or the hairs on a
human head. His paintings of
weatherboarded houses and

the added story, was about the
birds and the bees, and the
March hares and the adders
too.

I pity anyone who had to
watch it on a black and white
set, for it was beautifully pho-
tographed by Maurice Fisher and
Jim Saunders. There was noth-
ing pretty about it: the film
was breathtaking. This came
as a bit of a surprise because
it was all shot in Britain and
one tends to think of British
scenery as calm and rather
understated, except for North-
umberland, say, or the wilds of
Scotland. But *Rites of Spring*
was shot in the normally not
very dramatic southern English
countryside, with one side trip
to Wales, and it quite simply
told the story of a British
spring, starting with the first
stirrings of the first buds of
February under a blanket of
snow and then moving on into
real spring with birds flying
home to England after a winter
in Africa with the butterflies
coming out, the lambs gambol-
ing, the daffodils dancing and
the March hares acting very
mad indeed.

That, we were told, is mating
that the March hares are
are doing when they are racing
about crazily in the fields. Hugh
David's narration was very
straight serious stuff with a
few schoolmasterly attempts at
humour. He certainly gave us
a lot of information in 50 min-
utes. But who could take it all
in? And if you sat carefully
taking notes, well you risked
losing sight of all those beauti-
ful pictures.

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Love in a storm: Mia Farrow and Dayton K'ne with Governor Roberts

nor (Raymond Massey) was a
man who subjugated his pri-
vate emotions to his principles
and the enforcement of the
law. Now the governor subju-
gates the law and contorts his
principles to the dictates of his
emotions, centred on his jeal-
ous and ferocious resentment
at the attachment of the native
and his daughter.

Though I can never be
reconciled to the essential in-
decency of spending twenty or
thirty million dollars on a
film, at least this time there is
something to be seen for the
money, in the truly spectacular
hurricane. The cameraman is
other actors, either, in the mat-
ter of fine shading. The ill-
used couple are somewhat
overmature. Mia Farrow and a
handsome newcomer, Dayton
K'ne; the priest and the doc-
tor, who provide a sort of reli-
gious and secular chorus, are
Trevor Howard (insistently
comic relief) and Max von
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Book review

Perplexing yet sympathetic

Balfour
By Max Egremont

(Collins, £12.95)
It is not surprising that a man
who has been so much a part of
the 20th century, as much as Arthur
James Balfour did should have
caused such problems to his
biographers. Each has been an
able partisan, and yet the
results have been oddly unsat-
isfying. As Mary Gladstone
wrote of him as a young man,
"In him culminated the inter-
est, the charm, the mys-
tery." All remain, and
although Lord Egremont's
characteristically sensitive and
thoughtful new study is
warmly to be welcomed, one
feels no closer to a man whose
complex personality was the
subject of perhaps the greatest
of Churchill's portraits in
Great Contemporaries.

Lord Egremont, like Mrs
Dugdale and Kenneth Young,
is a warm admirer. I am more
doubtful. As Secretary of State
for Scotland he sent in the
marines to evict and deport
protesting tenants in Sley,
which Lord Egremont admir-
ingly relates as excellent prepa-
ration for the Irish Office.
There he earned the title
"Bloody Balfour" with a ven-
geance. He was notably pat-
ronising in supporting the grave doubts
of his uncle, Lord Salisbury,
about the South African pol-
icies of Joseph Chamberlain,
which ended in disaster, and
on which this biographer is

conspicuously unsatisfactory.
Balfour's Irish policy is
described by Lord Egremont as
"unencumbered by remorse
or doubt", a felicitous phrase
that has a much wider appli-
cation to the whole of Bal-
four's career. His Premiership
had its admirable aspects, but
politically catastrophic conse-
quences. It is indeed difficult
to summon any enthusiasm for
his period as First Lord of the
Admiralty, and ugly and un-
finished controversies swirl
angrily still over the Balfour
Declaration and its results.

Perhaps most lethal of all
was Balfour's impact upon the
conservative Party. His reac-
tion to the election losses of
1880 and 1886 were so extreme
that they questioned seriously his
understanding of, and sym-
pathy for, the processes of
social reform. His cynical, and
ultimately fatal, use of the
House of Lords to wreck the
principal programmes of the
1906-10 Liberal Government
makes sense only in the con-
text of Balfour's narrow and
fearful attitudes. He lacked his
uncle's weary wisdom in shar-
ing his prejudices; he had no
comprehension at all of the
significance of Lord Randolph
Churchill's vision and popu-
larism. The joke about the "Ire-
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despair. We can now see how
right he was.
Of course, Balfour was a
much more significant and in-
teresting politician than he
seems on a pocket handker-
chief, which was Lloyd
George's contemptuous dismis-
sal of his place in history. He
was a life with more than his
fair share of personal tragedy
and sadness, which he felt
deeply. As an individual, it is
difficult not to regard him with
sympathy and respect. But, as
a politician—which was, after
all, his lifelong adult profes-
sion—there remains an over-
whelming impression of cold-
ness, guile, and personal oppor-
tunism, combined with a
lamentably limited understand-
ing of, or interest in, the
conditions of life of the vast
majority of his fellow-citizens.
Many of his contemporaries
were rightly impressed by his
intellect, his elegance, and his
political toughness, but those who
were more struck by the nega-
tive aspects have proved to
have been the better judges.

Lord Egremont's book is not
one that will greatly attract
historians, but for those who
wish an introduction to this
perplexing yet oddly sym-
pathetic personality it is admi-
rable, and the fact that the
biographer has not unravelled
the many mysteries of his sub-
ject simply emphasises the
supreme difficulty of his task.

Robert Rhodes James

Choice of items was equally
unseeing. Miss Keith's 1924
Baedeker extract was charming,
but not actually funny (and
charming in a wholly Anglo-
German way, not to the manner
born) while the patronising
Muriel Spark piece about a
working-class chap showed little
improvement; Bennett has done
his synthetic memoir of Beren-
son better before and Strich,
after performing the very un-
distinguished first song of her
career, never seemed quite on
top of Dorothy Parker mono-
logue. Miss Keith was at her
best with Stephen Spender's
account of Ethel Smyth pulling
on a birdcage before going in
to dine with Leonard and
Virginia Woolf, Bennet with an
inventory of items of a mandle-
piece which approached the
memorably bitter pathos of his
recent plays for LWT, and
Strich finally hit her stride—
which is pretty strident—with
the classic "Useful Phrases"
from *Sail Away*. This is hers
by right in perpetuity. Not,
however, on this occasion where
the lines were shared among
the team, thus destroying com-
pletely the superb comic shape
she gives it. No, it was not
much fun.

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Mystery Plays
York

Ned Chaillet

Half an hour of the words
will soon be gone and
the more adept movement of
the actors will have knocked off
another 15 to 25 minutes. I can
tell you that *The Temptation
of Christ*, which I saw, will be
gone from the events. That will
hardly set the performance, or
be any prediction of what you
will see in four years if you
wait to travel to York during
the next revival of the York
cycle of Mystery Plays. It may
give you some idea of what you
will see if you hasten to the
ruins of the abbey of St Mary
for this year's York Festival.

There is a professional director,
Patrick Garland, and he
has brought certain professional
standards and glossy ideas to
the production. He has brought
only one professional actor,
however, Christopher Timothy,
who weighs in as Christ, and so
there is much of the fourteenth-
century tradition of amateur
performance.

One thing that is resolutely
modern is the fixed place of
performance, with spectators
seated in stands and only the
actors free to roam. Much else
that is modern has to do with
electricity, with lights that
blaze under the canopy and the
Crucifixion and recorded music
that obtrusively supplements
the live performance of a rotat-
ing trio of orchestras. The live
music is also amplified, as are
the actors, but Mr Garland has
worked a finer balance there
and it keeps the story clear.

With our twentieth-century

demands for productions that
can serve a sensational and
ideas to a pious audience, some
of the crucial balances must
suffer. Although the plays
cover almost the entire Bible,
from the Creation to the
Passion of Christ, they are not
particularly pious. They are not
entirely, they educate and they
should amaze. For much of Mr
Garland's production they
manage all those things, but the
suffering of Christ is stretched
out into something heavily
dramatic, to something acted as
opposed to something told. That
is partly because Mr Timothy
chooses to play Christ instead
of playing a carpenter who is
playing Christ. We get a display
of the Passion itself, but not its
meaning.

That is a weakness that may
well have gone by now, for
elsewhere Mr Garland is intent
on telling the story and the
York residents who play such
parts as God, Lucifer, Pilate,
Mary, Mary Magdalene (a
Yorkshirewoman from Chile)
and Adam and Eve bring a
natural ease to their perfor-
mances which is rewarding to
watch. Mr Timothy also cap-
tures the spirit when he
becomes a glad-handing Christ.
Wagons, horses and sheep
keep their traditional roles, but
Mr Garland's personal vision
expands to something more akin
to William Blake. The risen
Christ appears suspended above
the high abbey walls and the
Adam and Eve of Roger Yorke
and Vary Goodwill appear
faintly naked on the Day of
Judgment. The intended
Christian affirmation is there
at those moments, and when
some of the chaff is blown away
from the overly extended scenes
near the Crucifixion, it should
be compelling throughout.

'Lulu' at the Garden

New productions of *Les Contes
d'Hoffmann*, the complete three-
act version of Berg's *Lulu*, *Mac-
beth* and *Don Giovanni* are
among the works announced
yesterday as part of the 1980-
81 season at the Royal Opera
House, Covent Garden.

Hoffmann, which is being pre-
sented to celebrate the centen-
nary of Offenbach's death,
will be produced by John
Schlesinger, directing his first
opera, and designed by William
Dudley and Maria Björnson.
Plácido Domingo will take the
title role, and others in the
cast include Isakov Corubas,
Agnes Balza, Sir Gervase Evans,
Sigmund Nimsgern and Nicolai
Giuliselev. It will be conducted
by Georges Prêtre; Carlos
Kleiber had been expected to
conduct but has decided that
he now does not want to do the
work. *Hoffmann* will open in
December.

Lulu, in the version with the
third act realized by Friedrich
Cerha, will be produced by
Götz Friedrich and conducted
by Sir Colin Davis, with designs
by Timothy O'Brien and
Tazuma Firsiroti. It opens in Jan-
uary, 1981. The cast will include
the American soprano Karan
Armstrong in the title role,
making her Covent Garden
debut.

PARLIAMENT, June 12, 1980

American forces stationed in Britain will not take part in forthcoming strategic exercise

House of Commons
Wednesday night's Labour Party political broadcast on defence had been inaccurate and misleading, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, said during exchanges on the projected American nuclear exercise.

Mr William Rodgers, Opposition spokesman on defence (Tassee, Stockton, Lab), had asked whether American forces stationed in Britain and assigned to Nato would be involved in the major nuclear exercise announced today and planned for the near future.

Mr Pym (Cambridge, C)—No. This is a routine exercise, announced a month ago, involving United States-based strategic forces.

Mr Rodgers—Many of us loyal to the alliance believe that in present circumstances this could be the wrong exercise. In the wrong place, at the wrong time. On Monday Mr Pym mentioned that American computers were coupled with those in this country. In these circumstances, will the exercise involve American forces in this country? If so, will joint decisions be involved? If that is not so, will he explain how decoupling in these circumstances can occur?

At a time when the world is poised in a state of great anxiety and there are doubts about the authority of the American leadership, this exercise could carry great risks for us all.

Mr Pym—It is extremely important that the forces of all members of the alliance are involved in exercises. This is a routine exercise, they have been doing it for years before. It involved United States-based strategic forces. That is the position. It is entirely right that they should do that.

It is necessary, in the present state of the world, that all forces should be at full extent of training. Mr Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C)—He should have expressed sympathy to Mr Rodgers who did not even know that the left wing was going to have a political broadcast advocating betrayal of our responsibilities to our allies.

Mr Pym—I rather doubt whether this is the moment to comment on a rather inaccurate and misleading broadcast.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C)—Will Mr Pym confirm that arrangements to modernise the British nuclear deterrent with Chinese missiles were organised by Labour ministers and that the Labour minister initiated discussions with the Chinese?

Labour criticism of mass picketing

House of Lords

The public wanted action taken to curb picketing, Lord Burton of Coventry (Lab) said when the committee on the Employment Bill was resumed. She said she would be unable to support Labour proposals to widen the right to picket.

Lord McCarthy, an Opposition spokesman, had moved the first of two amendments to Clause 15 (Picketing) which would mean that it would be lawful for people to help out on the picket line other members of their own union and to influence other workers whose employer was helping their employers by, for instance, carrying out his contracts.

The object of the Government's proposals on picketing, he went on, was to restrict picketing to on-site picketing, but in addition to restrict to picketing of shop stewards and trade union officials in respect of their job on the picket line.

The Opposition considered that the provisions of the clause in relation to the activities of shop stewards and officials on the picket line were just as dangerous and unjustified as other aspects of the clause.

The Opposition in no way justified everything that happened on picket lines. They were not justifying violence, intimidation, "watching and besetting," and many activities which had caused a great deal of damage to the trade union movement. It was essential to picketing with every indication behind it of intimidation.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said mass picketing came close to the unacceptable face of trade unionism. What he was concerned about was not peaceful persuasion but sheer intimidation.

Labour peers should not be attempting to put into this Bill an amendment of this kind.

The Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said the Government was looking at this as part of the policy not just to restrict picketing but to distinguish between those who might be thought to have traditional loyalty to the union and those who might be thought to have been described as "mindless militants". The intention was to limit pickets to those who had a legitimate

loyalty to those involved in the dispute.

Lord Mottistone (C) said the amendments were attempting to create a great big hole through the clause.

Lady Burton of Coventry (Lab) said the public wanted action taken to curb picketing. After the winter of discontent, when Government had had the last election would have had to do something about picketing. There was not the slightest doubt about that. She supported the step-by-step approach of the Conservative Party on this.

The majority of trade unionists were not in agreement with mass picketing. It was a holding of affairs where decisions were taken by a show of hands which caused intimidation. She wished Labour peers could have been more constructive on the question of picketing.

I do not think (she said) that violence and intimidation are part of the British way of life. (Conservative cheer.)

Labour would not support the Labour proposal on picketing. Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said if there was one thing which had done damage to the trade union movement it was mass picketing. It was a matter of fact that there was no peaceful persuasion but sheer intimidation.

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Bipartisan approach to disabled at an end

Being made to disabled people was self-defeating as well as inhumane, Mr Alfred Morris, Opposition spokesman for the disabled, said when opening a debate on the disabled.

The Opposition, he said, wanted to show its contempt for a Government which was giving higher priority to tax cuts for the strong and fortunate, people at the top of the income scale, than to protecting the disabled.

Mr Morris (Manchester, Wytheham, Lab) moved: "That this House, aware of the desire of disabled people to live independent lives in their own homes and of the economic advantages for the nation of allowing them to do so, deplores the Government's planned reduction in personal social services; rejects the Government's decision to reduce the living standards of the poorest disabled people by cutting the value of invalidity benefit by at least 5 per cent from November; and calls upon the Government to reverse this decision."

Mr John Robertson (Berkshire, Lab)—The United States has had more than sufficient nuclear exercise already this month. (Laughter.) Will Mr Pym tell President Carter that he does not need to behave like a cowboy just because he faces a superannuated cowboy in the presidential election? (Renewed laughter.)

Mr Pym—The campaign to misrepresent this exercise is extraordinary. It is not a question of the national interest, to the alliance, and to world peace.

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition (Cardiff South East, Lab)—It is not a question of the national interest, to the alliance, and to world peace.

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social social services showed that many local councils looked for quick savings. In the words of the Personal Social Services Council, there was little evidence of any attempt to protect vulnerable groups including the seriously disabled.

How could Mr Reginald Prentice, Minister for Social Security and the Disabled, expect anyone to take him seriously speaking as Labour minister a few short years ago he said: "If sacrifices are to be borne the broadest backs must bear the heaviest sacrifice."

Now he said the disabled cannot expect to be exempted from the sacrifices necessary. Either he was wrong before or he was wrong now. If he was walking upright before, he was now crawling. The Minister's total lack of credibility was self-inflicted.

While cutting services and cash help available to the disabled, the Government was cramming the pockets of the richest 7 per cent of taxpayers. That was not equality of sacrifice. It was bare-faced bias in favour of the strong and fortunate at the expense of many of the most unfortunate people in society.

This was a Government that kicked people when they were down. What made this even harder for the victims to take was that the Government spokesman in this debate (Mr Prentice) was a man who for more than a generation argued the socialist case, especially in times of economic difficulty the broadest backs must bear the heaviest sacrifice.

It was a myth to say the Government inherited an economic mess from the Labour Government. The mess was very much of their own making. It was a mess inherited from Labour an economy which even by their own criteria was in much better shape than any Labour Government had ever taken over from the Conservatives.

It was a myth that the Government's purpose in trying to protect the old, the sick and the disabled. If the Government's main concern had been to protect the old, the sick and the disabled, they would have protected the living standards of the poorest.

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been to protect the old, the sick and the disabled they would certainly not have smashed the link forged by Labour's Social Security Act in 1975 between social benefits and earnings.

You do not (he said) prove your concern for people by putting them at the top of your list. Under the Government the claims of the old, sick and the disabled come well below those of the top tax payers.

Mr Reginald Prentice, Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled (Dover, C) moved an amendment, that the House "recognizes that, as two of the largest spending programmes, social security and health and personal social services, must make some contribution to the inescapable reduction in public spending required by the Government's last year's budget; and that, in the increasing services for disabled people provided by the voluntary sector, and looks forward to the Government giving a high priority to the provision of support for disabled people when additional resources become available."

He said it was sad that the Opposition had put down a contentious motion and Mr Morris had used exaggerated language on a subject which had in the past been debated in a bipartisan manner.

Whatever pressure the Opposition are under (he said) from militant elements outside the House to step up the attacks on the Government, it is not the duty of disabled people they are doing a disservice to these people and it is a matter of regret that they have gone down this road.

The 5 per cent reduction in what would otherwise have been an uprating of the invalidity benefit in November was unacceptable to everyone.

But that proposal, together with other cuts in social security, was a necessary part of the Government's economic strategy. It was not true, as the Opposition made out in the motion, that the living standards of the poorest

disabled people were being affected. Those in that category were eligible for supplementary benefits. They would be protected against rises in prices. Many disabled people in the country would be benefiting by up to £78 a year.

If we take the position of the poorest disabled people (he said) they are better off as a result of the measures taken by the Government than they would have been under the arrangements we inherited.

Contrary to Opposition claims there had been no planned reduction in personal social services. It was untrue for Labour MPs to say that the Government was planning to raise taxes to pay for the services for disabled people. It was a reduction.

There would be some modest increases in 1980 in local authority services for the disabled, although not as much as some people would want to see in an ideal world. The facts contradicted the wronging of the disabled. The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act had been a success story.

The fastest increase in provision was during the Conservative Government in the last 10 years. In the three years following 1971 there were increases of 11 per cent, 17 per cent and 15 per cent. In five years of Labour Government the increase was 20 per cent. Labour were not in a position to come to the Commons and pretend to have a monopoly on compassion.

Much more was needed. The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act proclaimed standards which were going to take many years to realise in practice. They were not realistic. The Government was a long way to go. The Government was making a progressive success of the implementation of the Act.

He did not believe that the service would be better if officials were district officers of his department. It was much better for them to be in the field, to be local, to be accessible. It was better that local authorities acted as pacesetters for the others.

Mr Morris—The campaign to misrepresent this exercise is extraordinary. It is not a question of the national interest, to the alliance, and to world peace.

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition (Cardiff South East, Lab)—It is not a question of the national interest, to the alliance, and to world peace.

Because I've known you all my life.

Because a red Rudge bicycle once made me the happiest boy on the street.

Because you let me play cricket on the lawn.

Because you used to dance in the kitchen with a tea-towel round your waist.

Because your cheque book was always busy on my behalf.

Because our house was always full of books and laughter.

Because of countless Saturday mornings you gave up to watch a small boy play rugby.

Because you never expected too much of me or let me get away with too little.

Because of all the nights you sat working at your desk while I lay sleeping in my bed.

Because you never embarrassed me by talking about the birds and the bees.

Because I know there's a faded newspaper clipping in your wallet about my scholarship.

Because you always made me polish the heels of my shoes as brightly as the toes.

Because you've always been there when I've needed you.

Because you still hug me when we meet.

Because you still buy my mother flowers.

Because you've more than your fair share of grey hairs

and I know who helped put them there.

Because you've remembered my birthday 38 times out of 38.

Because you're a marvellous grandfather.

Because you made my wife feel one of the family.

Because you wanted to go to McDonalds the last time I bought you lunch.

Because you let me make my own mistakes and never once said "I told you so."

Because you still pretend you only need glasses for reading.

Because I don't say thank you as often as I should.

Because it's Father's Day.

Because if you don't deserve Chivas Regal, who does?



Geoffrey Smith

The centre options open to Mr Jenkins

Much of the comment on the idea of a new centre party, including mine, has been distinctly sceptical of its chances. I see no reason on present evidence to change this judgement. But it is worth considering what the impact on British politics would be if Mr Roy Jenkins did manage to confound the sceptics.

I had always assumed until this past week that he was successful in creating a substantial centre party would be created by stages. The first stage would be a split in the Labour Party with a number of right-wingers breaking away to fight the next election with Mr Jenkins as their leader.

After the election the social democrats and the Liberals would consult closely on parliamentary tactics. In due course this habit of working together would probably lead to an outright merger. This new enlarged party would then either attempt to persuade the Conservatives to join it, or it would replace one of the existing major parties, probably Labour.

For this process to be begun it would be necessary for Mr Jenkins to attract dissidents from the Parliamentary Labour Party: otherwise his social democratic splinter group would not look credible, even for the limited initial purpose of winning a respectable number of seats with the help of an electoral pact with the Liberals.

But potential Labour dissidents would be more likely to break away if they felt that they were not being taken into the arms of the Liberals. That is why it is good tactics for Mr Jenkins to keep a certain distance from the Liberals for the moment if he really thinks he has a reasonable chance of attracting a significant Labour breakaway though he would be wiser to throw in his lot directly with the Liberals than make the former attempt to go it alone without sufficient dissidents in his ranks to make the operation credible. If a substantial new centre party was to come about, however, it seemed natural to expect this to be achieved by stages.

A significant breakaway

The odds against such a venture succeeding were always bound to be high. But over the past week I have been forced to reconsider whether, even if Mr Jenkins were to get his first-stage rocket off the ground and even if there were a significant breakaway from the Labour Party, a broad new centre party would then emerge.

First, if the centre forces in British politics were to hold the balance of power—as they would be very likely to do if they increased their strength appreciably—they would insist on electoral reform as the first condition for giving their support to either major party. It is true that Mr Jenkins made it clear on Monday that he did not regard electoral reform as a precondition for the rise of a centre party. But once it had emerged under the present system, such a party and any other small party in the centre, would naturally try to safeguard its position by securing proportional representation. This would reduce the pres-

sure on smaller parties to amalgamate, though to what extent proportional representation would offer a fruitful life on their own, to such parties would depend on which system was adopted. But proportional representation would not by itself remove that pressure. A larger grouping would always look more impressive to an electorate accustomed to associate the size of an individual party with its capacity to exercise power.

A new factor, however, has become apparent over the past week: the distance that each of the actual or potential forces in the centre have for pooling their resources with each other. Influential Liberal voices have been raised against any electoral pact with a Jenkins party that insists on keeping its own identity. That is precisely what Mr Jenkins evidently wishes to do. The role of Mr Shirley Williams, Dr David Owen and Mr William Rodgers, who last Saturday threatened to leave the Labour Party if a future Labour government was committed to take Britain out of the EEC, are decidedly conspicuous. Mr Jenkins, never mind the Liberals, if they were forced to make a move. And a number of right-wing Labour MPs, the kind of people who might possibly follow a Williams-Owen-Rodgers breakaway if it ever came about, have also become distinctly wary of Mr Jenkins.

A certain fastidiousness

Some of these positions have no doubt been taken for tactical purposes. But there is more to this than that: there is a certain fastidiousness in the centre, however, that loose concept may be defined. This would not be enough to prevent their getting together in the end if long-term political survival required it. Nor would proportional representation be enough to persuade them to keep their separate identities. But the two together might well have that effect.

This reluctance to cooperate makes it all the less likely that a centre party will emerge. It would break the present mould of British party politics. But if it emerges, it will be more likely to be a substantial party of the centre, but several groupings.

The major parties would be a gas for the centre party to compete for the support of one or more of them in order to hold office. But parties in the centre would not then have to act in unison in order to be influential. Nor would it be necessary to belong to a large party in order to be in government.

This would inevitably have its effect on those now on what might be termed the centrist fringes of the major parties—left-wing Tories and right-wing Labour members. At the moment they have to make their compromises within these parties if they are to have any serious hope of exercising power. But that would no longer apply if the normal pattern was coalition government, including at least one of several parties in the centre.

The ambitious politician would be free to move to the party that most suited his taste, without thereby thwarting his ambition. So the principal parties would be correspondingly weakened.

In other words, if the surge for the centre is successful, the outcome is more likely to be not a large party but the birth of a multi-party system. Which means that the question which has been raised this week goes much deeper than whether Mr Jenkins will make it.

Mr Abba Eban, the former Israeli Foreign Minister, gives his forthright views on the present deadlock in the Middle East

The West Bank: why have Europe's diplomats played such an unimpressive role?

The latest European interventions in the Arab-Israeli conflict are resented in Israel not only by the government, but also by the opposition. Since Israel is not renowned for any spontaneous tendency to agree with each other, this convergence deserves explanation.

Many Israelis—perhaps the majority—agree with the statement by the Israeli Labour Party that "Israel should not exercise permanent rule over the 1.2 million Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza". The avoidance of coercive jurisdiction over another people is not only a concession by Israel to its adversaries, but also a service that Israel should render to its own interest as a democratic Jewish society.

If we are to avoid ruling another people there will have to be a return to the principle of partition. We have no obligation to restore the vulnerable lines of the previous armistice and to reconstruct the blasphemous division of Jerusalem. But changes in the previous lines to ensure security should be limited and selective, so that the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, together with their kinsmen across the River Jordan, may form an Arab state in which their national identity may come to full expression.

In return for the withdrawal of Israeli rule from these populations, Arab states, the Palestinians and Jordanians would have to offer us peace and secure boundaries—not declarations of implacable war.

Everything in the policy that I have outlined here conforms with general international principles and with resolution 242, which was supported and recently by all European governments. Why then, do Israeli moderates feel themselves betrayed by the new European initiatives?

The answer lies, first of all, in West Europe's failure of self-criticism. In a region where we have learned to be grateful for small mercies, the past seven years have seen large results for reconciliation. The cease-fire of October 1973, which was just in time to prevent the Yom Kippur war from becoming a global conflagration. The Geneva peace conference of December 1973, set a precedent for bringing Israel and some Arab states around a single table. Then came the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement (January 1974), the Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement (May 1974) and the Sinaï interim agreement (September 1975).

These accord stabilized areas from which all the Arab-Israeli wars had erupted since 1948.

Across these stepping-stones Mr Anwar Sadat marched towards his remarkable initiative of 1977, culminating in the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of 1979.

In each of these achievements the American role was assiduous and crucial. Israel gave up large assets of territory, oil, bases and strategic depth. Egypt renounced old ideologies and prejudices. Even the Soviet Union, as co-chairman of the Geneva conference, helped to conclude the first two disengagement agreements which bear its endorsing signature.

But in all this work of conditioning the contribution of the EEC and its present governments was zero. It is hard to think of any other major dispute in which Europe, the home of classical diplomacy, has played a less impressive role. And the reasons for this detachment are even more disquieting than the fact itself. There would have been no negotiating sequence without the cease-fire of 1973 and no cease-fire without the American air-lift which corrected the military balance in the field as an incentive to the cessation of armed action.

But the effort to produce this negotiating balance was actively hindered by some European countries which denied their air-space to American supply planes and in one celebrated case withheld spare parts from Israel's British manufactured tanks. I shall not soon forget my own talks in Washington in November 1973, when Israel joined in common anger to exclude western Europe from the Geneva peace conference and, thereafter, by inertia and contrivance, from the disengagement talks and the peace negotiations.

Europe, of course, had a sovereign right to fix its own priorities and to put its oil supplies at the head of the list. But having placed a parochial and mercantile approach above Israel's survival and western solidarity, Europe could not escape to be taken seriously as a disinterested conciliator in later months.

The shower of European statements in favour of Palestinian "self-determination" was recently inaugurated by President Giscard d'Estaing in Kuwait. Now Kuwait is not the natural arena for proclaiming the rights of man. Nobody in Kuwait, except the monarch, detests himself or anything else. Since the production of oil is more abundant in Kuwait than the output of human rights, the natural Israeli assumption was that European leaders were moved less by universal principles than by an



Mr Eban: American policy is thrown off balance by voting considerations far less than is Europe by its obsession with Arab money and oil

interest in oil supplies and markets for European arms.

Israelis would be wrong to believe that this is the whole story. There are many objective grounds for criticizing some of Israel's current policies. But a European pretence of total altruism is sanctimonious and unconvincing.

Western Europe will have a better chance to establish itself as a viable partner in Middle Eastern diplomacy if it acknowledges some of the errors that have contributed to its exclusion hitherto. Its primary fallacy has been to underestimate the importance of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. I doubt whether Nafkha or George Orwell in their moments of darkest fancy would have dared to portray an international peace organization condemning a peace treaty that put an end to three decades of war between two member states. Yet scarcely a month passes without some international organization condemning themselves to this absurdity, while European states sit in silent abstention.

European coolness towards this immense international achievement is nourished by a feeling that the Egyptian treaty militates against a solution of the Palestine problem. Nothing could be farther from the truth. If anything, the exemplary effects of the Egyptian-Israeli settlement offer a clear guide to anyone who has Palestinian interests at heart.

It has been empirically proved that once Israelis see a credible prospect of peace with an Arab nation, their previous ideas on the relation between territory and security are sharply transformed. The disparity between progress in the Egyptian-Israeli relationship and deadlock in the Palestinian sector is nourished by the vast difference in two Arab attitudes.

While Anwar Sadat says: "No more war," the PLO, in its recent Damascus meeting, reiterated its sincere dedication to the idea and practice of eternal war against Israel. Israeli responses were largely determined by our reading of Arab intentions.

It is legitimate for Europe to hope for a change in the Palestinian attitude towards Israel's sovereignty and safety. But you do not produce a change by pretending that it has happened.

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when it has not even begun to occur. If Europe grants recognition to the PLO before any Palestinian organization has accepted the axiom of Israel's statehood, it squanders one of the incentives which, if rigorously used, might have induced moderate impulses in the Palestinian community. Why should the Palestinians pay a price that is not even asked?

Another European fallacy consists of a strategic disregard for Western solidarity. The United States is so crucial to the strategic and diplomatic prospect in the Middle East that Europe can play a role only in a context of Western harmony, not of Western discord.

There is a supercilious tendency in Europe to decide America's electoral concerns. But American policy is thrown off balance by voting considerations far less than is Europe by its obsession with Arab money and oil. Israeli field is hard to understand why regard for sentiment and opinion should be regarded as less legitimate than concern for economic gain.

These conceptual defects are compounded by European tendency to relate the Palestine issue from its Jordanian context. The Jordanian and Palestinian problems are not identical, but nor are they hermetically distinct. No important segment of Israeli opinion would renounce territory close to our lives and homes in favour of a violent, hostile PLO state. But many Israelis would make substantial territorial concessions in favour of a Jordanian-Palestinian federation.

I personally have suggested a variant under which Israel, Jordan and those parts of the West Bank and Gaza that Israel would relinquish in a peace settlement might form a "community" on the EEC model, combining political separation with economic integration and mutual accessibility.

If Jordan remains firmly detached from all these options, it will virtually be responsible for prolonging Israeli military administration in the West Bank and Gaza. The irony is that for King Hussein's tragic decision to make war against Israel in June 1967, there would not be an Israeli administration in the West Bank today.

It seems eccentric for a statesman to have kindled a fire 13 years ago and to refuse cooperation in putting it out today. Yet no European influence whatever is being applied in an effort to assassinate Jordan with the peace process.

Another European error is to overestimate the value of semantic gimmicks. "Self-determination," like most international slogans, is neutral and ambiva-

lent. Everything depends how it is put to work. It can be used as a device for the incitement of almost any existing state, or it can inspire peoples in their lawful struggle for identity and freedom. Nothing could be more irresponsible than to assert "self-determination" as an absolute and exclusive Palestinian right with regard to its consequences Israel's security and for the Eastern peace.

I confess that it would be easier to overcome these misunderstandings if Israel more respect for Europe's moral posture within the international system. Most Israelis would agree with the sad dict of the American scholar, Mr George Kennan, who is no firebrand and is persecuted by a Europhobia: "There is no reason that I can see why Western Europe should not put its respectable conventional ideas of its own."

That it hasn't the military muscle which it ought to be entirely due to a lack of political will. Western Europe is far too addicted to material comforts and to prosperity too highly to the necessary sacrifice (Encounters with Kennan, F. Cass, London, 1979).

An Israeli nation that decries a third of its national income on housing alone, and admires the reluctance of Europe to protect its own with its own lives. If we Europe were to achieve strength with the Soviet Union it could join the United States and democracies in a long-term predominance of a community of nations. In such a context, local conflicts, including Arab-Israeli disputes, could easily be set on the road towards solution.

The dream of unity has faded much better in E than the dream of a strained vision of a new international order. The European Community gives us housing above prices of lamb and mutton. Israel has good cause to hope for an ascent of Euromoney. By all the canons of history and geography Europe should be intimate role in the Eastern peace.

Its current sense of unity does not benefit its li but Europe and Israel make a new discovery of each other if their govern each rise to a new local visionary approach that which has brought them a present point of view.

The author was Israel's Foreign Minister from 1966 to 1979. He is now a leading member of the Labour opposition party in Israel. © Times Newspapers Limited

Within the past 20 years South Korea has joined Japan and West Germany in the league of the economic miracle powers. Its rise, under the dictatorial rule of the late President Park Chung-hee, was marked by modern factories, little or no industrial unrest, high productivity and a ruthless drive to capture international markets.

Today the economy is in disarray after the riots in Seoul and the southern city of Kwangju last month by thousands of military students. In Kwangju the use of the army to put down the trouble-leaving hundreds dead or injured—gave the impression of a near civil war.

In essence the students took to the streets to call for the end of martial law and the resignation of General Chun Doo-hwan, the country's unpopular military security chief, who has emerged as the power behind President Choi Kyu Hah's throne.

It is also self-evident why the worst clashes erupted in

How the student riots have tarnished South Korea's economic miracle

the regional area of Cholla, the home province of the incarcerated opposition leader, Mr Kim Dae Jung.

But more important, the political upheaval has underlined one stark fact for 37 million South Koreans: the country's economic miracle, built up in 19 years of authoritarian rule but the May riots now demonstrate for once and for all that President Park failed to keep his promise and provide the country with political freedoms which would ensure a peaceful transfer of power.

During the past four years western diplomats and economists have been obsessed by South Korea's thriving econ-

omy. But little account was taken of the fact that unlike Japan, South Korea was prepared to achieve high economic growth at the sacrifice of democratic principles and other traditions. Trade union activity was curtailed, the press muzzled and critics incarcerated and even executed on the slightest pretext.

The country's much feared Central Intelligence Agency was employed to repress criticism both at home and abroad. In 1973 KCIA agents kidnapped Mr Kim Dae Jung, President Park's main rival, from a Tokyo hotel and then incarcerated the opposition leader in Seoul. Not the slightest form of

criticism was tolerated. Three years ago Mr Kim and 18 other dissidents were arrested and charged with attempting to overthrow the Government because they attended a prayer meeting to call for the restoration of democracy.

The country's constitution, described as a "document for Park, by Park and of Park," was rewritten to give the President absolute power. For instance, the president was elected indirectly by an electoral college of 2,500 members in an indirect national conference. At the same time the constitution gave President Park the right to appoint one third of the members of National Assembly.

"This means that the opposition can never hope to get a majority in the assembly. It is obvious that this constitution will go when Park goes and I can see an upheaval if we are left in a vacuum," Mr Kim Dae Jung told *The Times* three years ago.

Using North Korea as the bogey to ward off demands for political reforms, President Park's regime claimed that the communist regime in Pyongyang would misinterpret any form of dissidence as a sign of weakness in the south. "We cannot allow western form of democratic government in South Korea. Seoul is only 25 miles from the demilitarized zone, if we allowed political demonstra-

tions, the North might exploit upon an adventure and at Mr Park Shin II, a spoil for the government ex last year.

It is ironically that Mr Park who was to be the first victim of political change last November when he was assassinated his own director of intelligence.

His successor, President Chun Doo-hwan, has been immediately that the election had died with Park assured the country's caretaker administration reverse the political system terday he announced it had a definite date for the constitution and that would be handed over democratically elected government.

But 19 years of authoritarian rule and the lack of political system has brought South Korea to its present point of view in its post-war history.

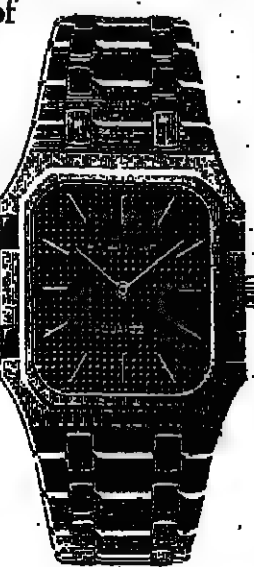
Peter Hazel

"Is this," I teased, "the acceptable face of innovation?"

I was surprised to see a quartz watch made by Audemars Piguet. That they had, for once, forsaken the dedicated craftsmanship of the traditional movement for the wizardry of electronics.

But when I examined it more closely, I could see that this was no ordinary quartz watch. The slimmest of the shimmering case, the fine workmanship, the delicacy of design were unmistakably the handiwork of Audemars Piguet.

He glanced benevolently over the half-moons of his spectacles. "Even for us," he said, "time doesn't stand still."



Audemars Piguet

Illustrated brochure and a list of appointed jewellers is available from: Audemars Piguet, 67 Saffron Hill, London EC3N 8RS.

The two meanings of a day in June

June 18 is looming up fast. It is a date of deep monumental and historical significance to both Britain and France, but as befits their traditional relationship, for very different reasons.

As far as monuments are concerned, the date in France is best commemorated by a grave and in Britain by a railway station. As far as history is concerned, the French see it as the start of an era of defiant French glory, while the British regard it as the end of an era of overweening French glory. The essential difference is that the June 18 fondly and often passionately remembered in France occurred 125 years after the June 18 proudly but dimly remembered in Britain.

In France it is the June 18 of 1840, when a little-known junior general, called de Gaulle, made a little heard broadcast from London to rally his recently routed country. To the modern Frenchman this thin small broadcast, voice crying from the British wilderness led to the ultimate conversion of a beaten people into a new world leader.

In Britain it is the June 18 of 1815 when Wellington and all his classmates from the playing fields of Eton finally taught that little Corsican upstart Napoleon the lesson of

firing humility and allowed the British to get on with the task of civilizing the Empire.

But, whereas June 18 in France is to be marked by the French media as the fortieth anniversary of that British victory snatched from defeat has been grimly celebrated. The "necessary myth" of Dunkirk in France is that the British army cut and ran leaving an unsupported French army to fend for itself. The following extract from *Le Figaro* of June 3 is no more than typical.

"Dunkirk would never have held out if a defensive front had not been put up under the command of Admiral Abrial—a front established in unimaginable conditions of improvisation. The English, to whom the French media have been entrusted, pulled back—sometimes shortly after they were established—to obey orders coming from London and the French arrived without weapons. Having been forced to give them up at road blocks set up by the English who did not want to see the ways leading to the port cluttered up."

But the perfidy of Abrial in June, 1940, on the beaches of Dunkirk was in French eyes atoned for by the British courage on the beaches of Normandy in 1944. The debt having been cancelled it was time to reform the *entente cordiale* and try again. Perhaps, after all, Britain might be saved. On May 30, however, the very anniversary of the martyr-

dom of Joan of Arc (now patron saint of France), Europe was forced to kneel at the feet of Mrs Margaret Thatcher in Brussels and pay tribute—not to mention many Marks and francs—to save the European ideal from mercenary destruction. (This paragraph is courtesy of the French media which has been in no doubt whatsoever as to who won the mutton burger war.)

And what sticks in French

throats is not the fact that the Brussels settlement will cost Frenchmen money. What sticks in French throats is that Britain had the gall-faced cheek to go before its eight partners and plead poverty as the reason for not being able to meet its European financial obligations.

As the French see it, with North Sea oil and coal, Britain has no real energy worry. It is just that the British are too lazy to use all that energy. The current story in France concerns the British businessman who was sent to discover the possibilities for development in Corsica—the one area which, despite Napoleon, every conscious mainland Frenchman will agree is slow-moving and behind the times.

According to the story the businessman cabled back after a couple of days to report that it was pointless for any British firm to try to open up on the island "because we just couldn't stand the pace".

Perilous Parisians by the million go to work on what must be the best public transport system of any major city in the world—the Metro. But despite its convenience there is one thing about it which is infuriating. French Metro users lack good British escalator training.

This means that when the train stops at a station people charge briskly on to the platform, elbows, toes and occasionally garlicky breath ing to force their way on escalator first. There the and wait for the machine to carry them upwards. The no fast lane on the Metro which to walk and many times you find your blocked by someone who hurried you to one side eager rush for the staircase.

The same thing is ab-

happen on a national scale of July 1 the entire country will start to go on h charging headlong down motorways, ignoring the discipline, hurling abuse and using train windows as a shield for a place sun. Once there, for a or more, they will lie busily doing nothing sively, getting into each way on the beaches.

I use that argument the escalator and the h when I loyally try to British working habits French. "For two mon the year," I say, "you work. Even the trade do not bother to call a then because nobody notice."

The answer is always same. "For 12 months you do not work. Your unions have to call a sn nobody would notice."

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAINC
make ideas take shape

Mr Carter
his
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Stock Markets
T Ind 448.5, up 1.6
T Gilt 68.28, up 0.25

sterling
23395, up 50 pps
index 73.7, unchanged

dollar
index 83.3, down 0.1
M 17630, down 17 pps

gold
291, down \$11

oney
with sterling 164.16
with Euro 9.94
with Euro 9.94

BRIEF

American
workers
ban
imports

dustry workers seeking
on car imports have
yielded an official com-
mittee the United States
onal Trade Commis-

sition, which seeks to
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dues made in Canada,
filed by the United
States Union.

Commission does not
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ment this week from
in Askew, the special
representative, it is
the White House will
against protectionism.

a bid
Industries, the indus-
try company in which
at Investment Office
1 per cent stake, has
been a potential bidder
has named.

bye talks
a reach settlement on
the outstanding debt to
the Kingdom, and on
which the Rhodesian
bonds are to be
to finish today, the
of negotiations.

irms service
avid Mitchell, Under
for Industry, said he
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Union Life Insurance
ost Office Staff Super-
Fund have already
to support the service.

rotest
increases of 23.6 per
cent have prompted
a west region of the
union of British In-
to establish a rates
oup to oppose further

sale fails
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rd Harbour Company
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s annual meeting for
pany to sell off re-
ent land at the south
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one had come forward
realistic offer for its

eyland plant
d Vehicles, BL's truck,
tractor company, yes-
terday a £32m auton-
ous and bus assembly
Leyland in Lancashire
of producing more than
7 truck and bus chassis

in gnp stronger
German's gross national
rose about 5.5 per cent
at quarter of 1980 from
up strongly from 4.3
in the last quarter of
according to an unpub-
lished report prepared
for Helmut Schmidt at
ce Summit.

PRICE CHANGES

ing	62p to 919p	Lee Cooper	23p to 206p
on 'A'	15p to 427p	Nthgate Explorer	15p to 410p
Widm	1p to 5p	Polly Peck	6p to 65p
	15p to 34p	Reliance Knitwear	2p to 23p
		Telefon	2p to 34p

THE POUND

Bank	buys	Bank	buys
S	1.09	Norway Kr	11.70
ich	38.45	Portugal Esc	116.00
Fr	65.25	South Africa Rd	2.16
	2.72	Spain Pta	165.50
Kr	13.21	Sweden Kr	10.05
Mk	8.85	Switzerland Fr	3.97
	9.85	USA \$	2.39
DM	102.00	Yugoslavia Dnr	65.00
	11.75		
Pa	1.33		
	1990.00		
n	535.00		
lands Gld	4.70		

Steel making to end at Consett with workforce of 4,000 made redundant

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation plans to close its Consett works by the end of September with the loss of nearly 4,000 jobs. The announcement yesterday prompted an angry reaction from steel industry unions which have pledged to fight the closure plan.

The threat of closure has hung over the co Durham plant for several years. It was reinforced last December when the BSC announced that closure at Consett would form part of the corporation's wide ranging reorganisation programme involving 50,000 jobs cutback and production slumped down to 15 million tonnes.

Steel industry unions believe they will be able to muster support to oppose the closure in view of the special circumstances at Consett where the community depends entirely on the continued operation of the steelworks and there is no alternative employment. Unemployment in the area will rise to an estimated 30 per cent.

With the shutdown strongly opposed by the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and

National Union of Blastfurnacemen, the Consett fight is also being backed by the TUC's steel industry committee. The corporation, however, has been encouraged by the relative ease with which it has been able to reach a labour reduction agreement with steel workers employed at the giant south Wales plants at Port Talbot and Llanwern, where the unions also promised a vigorous programme of opposition.

In its statement to unions yesterday, the corporation said that the decision to secure the closure within the next 31 months had been taken against the background of reduced demand for steel billets and billets derived products, which had been particularly hard hit by the downturn in demand from the motor and engineering industries.

The corporation believes, however, that there will be a continuing surplus of billet production well into the 1980s. It claims the phasing out of plants like Consett is necessary as part of the overall move towards profitability, and says closure will produce savings of about £40m a year.

Consett's declining order

workload will be transferred to the Normanby Park works which forms part of the corporation's Yorkshire and Humberside division. The BSC emphasized its confidence that the transfer of billet production to more modern works could be achieved without incurring commercial disadvantages.

Since the Consett closure was mooted last December, no talks have taken place at either national or local level. The BSC said yesterday that it expected negotiations with unions to begin. It is also attempting to promote efforts to find alternative jobs for workers who will be displaced, and its job creation subsidiary, BSC (Industry), has been working with local organizations for the past 18 months to try to identify job creating projects in other industries.

Workers made redundant by British Steel under the closure programme qualify for enhanced redundancy payments, and although last year the average level of severance pay was about £3,500, long service and older workers can expect much larger sums.

Korean contract, page 20

Iford group to shed 2,500 jobs

By John Huxley

About 2,500 jobs will be lost as a result of plans announced yesterday by Iford photographic group to shut down its activities in Essex over the next two to three years.

Film-making at Brentwood will end, and research and administration facilities at Basildon and Warley, will be moved to Moberley, Cheshire. This will reduce the group's sole location in the United Kingdom, and it is hoped that an additional 800 jobs will be created there.

Proposals put to union officials last night envisaged a total cutback in the group's labour force from 5,000 to 3,000 by 1984. The group, part of the Swiss company Ciba-Geigy, also has activities in Lyon, France and Fribourg, Switzerland, although plants here, will also be affected.

Last year the Iford group made losses of £19m on sales of £135m and further substantial losses are expected for this year. An official last night said that the proposed restructuring would permit the group's photographic business to develop on a healthy basis. Some £50m will be spent on reorganizing the business up to 1984.

In future, Iford, acquired by Ciba-Geigy in 1968, will concentrate in black and white film and papers, and Ciba-Geigy colour products, X-ray, graphic arts and microfilm products will be phased out.

Iford officials said that the group's trading position had been hit by the increased cost of raw materials, many of which are oil-based, and high interest rates.

However, there were also internal factors. It had been

decided after an internal review that the group had too many production sites and was attempting to participate in too many businesses.

At present the group employs some 550 people at Moberley. Any additional jobs created there would be offered to those made redundant in Essex. A further 150 people, mainly in sales, are employed elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

There are 600 workers at Fribourg, with a further 1,400 throughout the world. In the past Ciba-Geigy has said that although the Iford group has been successful in selling its products, productivity targets have not been reached, while the X-ray film sector had been troubled by manufacturing difficulties and the high price of silver.

Treasury reshuffle on the way

By Caroline Atkinson

A general reshuffle affecting some key Treasury under-secretaries is to take place this summer. Mr F. E. R. (Robin) Butler, now under-secretary for public spending, is to become the Treasury's Principal Establishment Officer in succession to Chris France, who is going on secondment to the Electricity Council.

Mr Michael Bridgeman, who has been responsible for monetary policy for some time, is to take Mr Butler's job. Mr Peter Davies, the Chancellor's Press Secretary, is being promoted to Under-Secretary for assistant secretary level. He will move from the Treasury Information Office to the National Economic Development Office as secretary and administrative director at the beginning of September. His successor has not yet been chosen by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, and Sir Douglas Wass, the Treasury Permanent Secretary.

Mr Nick Monck, at present in charge of nationalized industries, is to take Mr Bridgeman's post. Also affected by the reshuffle is Mr Tom Burgin, who is to return from NEDO to take Mr Monck's present job.

Mr Butler's move to the Establishments division, away from policy making, is surprising at first sight. But it may be thought a good idea to give him some management experience at this stage in his career. He will report directly to Sir Douglas and will be responsible for personnel at a time of Civil Service job cuts and concern over public sector pay.

Managers call for national forum

By Peter Hill

Britain's managers have renewed their call for the establishment of a top-level national forum to debate economic problems and policy options.

The call was made yesterday by the British Institute of Management in a letter to MPs and Ministers. Reaffirmation of the institute's views on the need for a national forum which would embrace employers, unions, consumers and government representatives came as a time when the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC have been edging towards a dialogue over the next few months.

Although the TUC has ruled

out discussions of pay restraint in readiness for the round of wage bargaining—in its talks with the CBI, the employers' organization still believes that the issue must be considered in the context of the bilateral discussions.

The initiative for the talks was launched some months ago by Sir Raymond Penneck, then president elect of the CBI, in informal soundings among leading figures within the TUC. The initiative was described as a call for the setting up of a national forum which has identified the battle against inflation and the negotiation of pay settlements as priorities for discussions.

Mr Roy Close, director-

general of the BIM, suggested in his letter that present processes were not making sufficient contribution towards reducing the level of inflation. "We believe that in the present climate where a high rate of inflation is forcing high wages, it is more urgent than ever to establish some kind of forum in which public debate can indicate the parameters for responsible action", he said.

Mr Close stressed that the forum was not seen as a vehicle which would produce pay "norms", but that it should provide a basis for a constructive and positive discussion of the problems, based on the best information available from all participants.

Piran, or to bid for the test of the company, according to Rule 34 of the Takeover Code. In a statement on Wednesday, the Takeover Panel described Mr Raper as "unfit to be a director of a public company."

It had so far been unable to oblige Mr Raper, Gasco Investments, a Hongkong company, a subsidiary of a Panamanian company, and Ruffer, a Luxembourg company, to bid for St Piran at 85p a share. The suspension price was 63p.

St Piran has a majority stake in South Crofty, the Cornish tin mine, which is the largest in Britain. Yesterday Mr Malcolm Stone, chairman of St Piran and man-

Sir Harold Wilson's illness may delay financial institutions report

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

Publication of the Wilson Committee's report on the financial institutions—which is scheduled for June 25—may be delayed because of the illness of Sir Harold Wilson, its chairman. The former Labour Prime Minister underwent major abdominal surgery on Wednesday.

Because of this and the lengthy period of recuperation which will be necessary, it now has to be decided whether to go ahead and publish the report without him or whether to delay publication until he has recovered.

Because it has already taken more than three years for a committee to complete its work, it seems likely that any further delay will be ruled out and that publication of the 400 page report will go ahead on June 25.

Meanwhile the fundamental differences of opinion within

the committee, notably about whether there should be direction of institutional funds, have to some extent been reconciled.

In April it appeared probable that there would be at least one minority report in which the union faction on the committee, headed by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, would call for the direction of some institutional cash into British industry.

Strongly supported by Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and apparently signed by Sir Harold, the proposed minority report called for a national investment bank to be set up which would have capital between £5 to 10 per cent of institutional cash flow, which currently amounts to £3,500m annually.

It suggested that some North Sea oil revenue should be

diverted to the national investment bank which would in turn deploy funds into industrial investment.

The issue has been a bone of contention within the committee since it was set up by Mr Callaghan in late 1976 as one way of deflecting left-wing calls at the time for bank and insurance company nationalization.

Despite efforts by Sir Harold, it seemed that a split verdict was inevitable a month ago.

Sir Harold prepared for this by saying: "In our consideration of the many issues before us we have perhaps broken new ground by not just seeking the lowest common denominator of agreement between the 17 members of so mixed a committee."

In the event, however, these fears have proved unfounded, or at least Sir Harold has managed to steer the minority away from publishing a separate report and agreeing instead to lodge a note of dissent.

Monopolies reference on Godfrey Davis bid

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The planned purchase of Godfrey Davis's short term car rental business by Europcar, the Renault subsidiary, was yesterday referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade.

Dealings in the shares of Godfrey Davis, Britain's largest car hire operators, were temporarily suspended at the company's request yesterday but are expected to resume this morning. On suspension the shares stood at 16p.

The boards of both Europcar and Godfrey Davis said they would be making submissions to obtain clearance for the proposed deal. The commission has six months in which to report to the court.

Europe's largest car rental business with operations in 56 countries, had offered 115p cash for each Godfrey Davis ordinary share, the equivalent of about £17.4m.

There had been fears the bid might be blocked because of interference from other interests, including Hertz, Avis and Volkswagen's rental offshoot, but holders of some 70 per cent of the equity agreed to the Europcar deal.

Overall the deal is worth some £22m because the rest of the Godfrey Davis business would get a £4.6m dividend payment from the short-term hire business. Godfrey Davis, a Ford main dealer whose chairman is Mr Cecil Redfern, would retain its contract hire and leasing business and other activities in mobile homes, caravans and holiday hotels.

It should be an advantageous deal for Godfrey Davis. At February's suspension price of 14p, the £22m value on the disposal was £700,000 more than the entire capitalization of the British group.

A key question is what the implications are of a car maker acquiring such substantial car hire outlets. Godfrey Davis, with a rental fleet estimated at around 10,000 cars, is thought to be well ahead of Avis, its nearest rival.

It would always be open to the commission to recommend that undertakings be given by Europcar on any issue which the commission believed might give scope for abuse against the public interest.

Britain's air traffic radar 'may fail before it can be replaced'

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Much of Britain's air traffic control radar equipment is 25 years old and may fail before it is replaced by more modern systems, the Civil Aviation Authority told a Commons select committee.

The authority says that the urgent need to replace old equipment was instrumental in deciding to place a recent £9.7m radar contract with Hollandse Signaal Apparaten, a Dutch company.

In a memorandum to the Select Committee on Industry and Trade, the authority says that civil and military radars in the east and south-east of England and the southern part of the North Sea are affected.

"The civil radars are between 15 and 20 years old. They are still providing an adequate service but are becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain and they are not fully compatible with the future needs of the London area."

"The priority of the radar replacement programme, the authority says, is to replace these radars as early as possible, and certainly not after 1983. New radars at Heathrow and to the south-west of Gatwick are second on the list to ensure continuity of service for the airspace of the London area."

"The likelihood of failure of the present radars is less than that of the military ones, but they are nevertheless nearing the end of their useful economic life."

How radar orders went abroad, page 2

and the conventional load-bearing block partition walls.

Five years ago the number of timber-frame (not to be confused with timber-clad) homes built was negligible. Last year they accounted for about 15 per cent of all houses built and recent forecasts suggest that by 1982 more than half of all new homes will be timber framed.

Timber framed housing

A minor revolution is taking place in Britain's house-building sites. While industry leaders have been depressed by the slump in new homes started, companies are taking the opportunity of a downturn in activity to switch to timber-frame houses in growing numbers.

The timber frame replaces the inner skin of exterior walls

There had been fears the bid might be blocked because of interference from other interests, including Hertz, Avis and Volkswagen's rental offshoot, but holders of some 70 per cent of the equity agreed to the Europcar deal.

Overall the deal is worth some £22m because the rest of the Godfrey Davis business would get a £4.6m dividend payment from the short-term hire business. Godfrey Davis, a Ford main dealer whose chairman is Mr Cecil Redfern, would retain its contract hire and leasing business and other activities in mobile homes, caravans and holiday hotels.

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Minicomputer helps doctors to assess patients' complaints quickly

Headache that can make you feel better

Two minicomputer programs called Headache and Freud are being launched today in the hope of attracting business from the increasing number of doctors who are using the new microcomputers.

Like every other small business in the United Kingdom, the 27,000 general practitioners are finding that the cheapness and compactness of these new technological devices are making their accounting and administration easier.

But these new programmes can now assist the doctor in doing his job. They are called diagnostic questionnaires, from which the doctor is able to assess the patient's complaint.

Headache comprises 38 questions which are answered in private by the sufferer of

recurring headaches. The questions are displayed on a video display screen and only require to be answered with a 'Yes' or a 'No'.

After the questionnaire has been completed the computer will correlate the information and give the doctor a list of possible ailments with a probability assigned to each.

The product is being marketed by Medicom, which was formed in January of this year. The software has been written for the Pet Commodore computer of which there are more than 18,000 in the United Kingdom, many with doctors.

Headache was written by a doctor with an inner city practice. It has been adapted to be sold commercially. Freud, the other diagnostic

questionnaire package written for the microcomputer market, has been designed with the assistance of the Institute of Psychiatry, where the programme was written to assist in drug trials.

It is an efficient method of being able objectively to assess the doctor's claim the reasons for a patient's depression.

Apart from the difficulties in time and accuracy of manually transcribing a questionnaire, the very presence of the doctor can alter the result.

Being able to compare results over a period of months involving answers to the same questions, but with every other factor: consistent, helps the psychiatrist to diagnose the ailment.

The institute owns part copyright of the program and will obtain a royalty on all sales.

Medicom is aware of the possible ethical questions that could be raised if no medically trained person was able to purchase such programs.

The company intends to make agreements with its outlets that no "Headaches" be sold to anyone who cannot prove he is a medical doctor. No doctor would use the method with someone in immediate pain.

Since Freud does not produce a diagnosis, its control is not as critical, but the company again intends that it should only be marketed to people working in the medical profession.

Bill Johnstone

LONDON SUMATRA PLANTATIONS LIMITED			
Issued & Paid-up Capital—£1,593,171 in 10p shares			
Solicitors: Harcourt & Crawford, Limited			
	Year ended 31.12.79	Year ended 31.12.78	
CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & DIVIDEND			
Profit after tax	15,648,308	4,765,475	
Extraordinary items	856,472	2,734,514	
Profit attributable to shareholders	4,981,637	2,030,961	
Dividends—per 10p share	8.0p	8.0p	
—amounting	1,274,536	955,902	
CROPS HARVESTED 1980 (tcs)			
Rubber	19,500	20,500	
Palm Oil & Kernels	46,600	41,100	
Coffee	380	500	
Tea	880	600	
Cocoa	280	140	
PLANTED ACREAGE (Subject to survey)			
Rubber, Oil Palm, Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Coconuts—105,315 acres.			
Annual General Meeting—9th July 1980			

HARTWELLS GROUP LIMITED

Cars and Commercial Vehicles, Agricultural Equipment, Heating Services and Fuel Oil Distribution

	Year ended 29th February 1980	1979
Turnover	£200's 142,534	£200's 98,113
Profit before Interest & Taxation	3,955	2,722
Less Interest & Stock Finance Charges	1,084	469
Profit before Taxation	2,861	2,253
Earnings	2,461	1,943
Dividends	611	482
Earnings per Ordinary Share	23.5p	20.3p
Dividends per Ordinary Share	5.3p	6.9p
★ Record Year—Profits up 27% on previous year		
★ Net Dividends (as adjusted for Capitalisation Issue June 1979) up 16.7% over 1978, 63.3% over 1975.		
Annual General Meeting—Oxford 4th July 1980, copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Hartwells Group Limited, Seacourt Tower, West Way, Oxford OX2 0JP.		



'Irregular' Italian workforce increasing

The phenomenon of irregular or "clandestine" labour in the Italian textile, clothing and footwear industries is growing, and involves 800,000 people, according to the textile workers' federation.

A survey by the union concluded that, out of nearly three million people doing piece work in these sectors at home, 600,000 had been taken on without regard to employment regulations. Official employment conditions were also not applied to another 200,000 working in factories, mainly in the Mezzogiorno.

These figures show how small companies by underpaying taxes and social security charges, have often undercut foreign goods in export markets and demonstrate how wide of the mark official statistics on unemployment can be.

Finnish rig contract

Finland's Rauma Repola shipbuilding and engineering group has signed a Finnish mark 350m (Afm) contract to build a semi-submersible drilling rig for North Sea operation with California Global Marine Inc.

Favoured Hungarians

The United States is expected to grant "most favoured nation" trade treatment to Hungary, according to the newspaper *Magyar Nemzet*, quoting a report from Washington.

Wheat export record

Australian wheat shipments were a record 7.4 million tons in the first four months of this year compared with 4.3 million tons a year earlier.

More Japanese steel

Japan's crude steel production in May rose 1.5 per cent to 9.56 million tonnes from 9.40 million in April. The May total was the biggest since August, 1974.

Not enough workers

Swiss unemployment in May dipped to its lowest level since April, 1975, at 5.705 or 0.2 per cent of the workforce. Total vacancies are 12,264.

Iran work resumes

Five Mitsui group companies in Japan have agreed on resuming plant work this autumn at the Bandar Khomeini petrochemical complex in southern Iran, which was suspended last year.

Production rises

Switzerland's industrial production index in the first quarter rose 9 per cent to 151 compared with a year ago. The increase is the strongest since early 1977.

Australian jobless up

Total unemployment in Australia rose to 413,000 in May, up 2.1 per cent from April, reversing the downward trend of the preceding two months.

Japanese car deal will produce 85,000 cars in first year at Cowley

BL ready to reap Honda's Bounty

Construction and equipment of the BL Honda Bounteous car plant at Cowley, Oxfordshire, is going ahead according to schedule, and the new car will be produced from next summer as planned, according to Honda executives in Tokyo.

Conversations with Mr Hirobun Nakamura, a Honda main board director and a member of the company's European market task force, as well as with Mr Shuko Hayashi, manager of the Japanese car group's international planning office, show that Honda attaches much greater importance to the deal than was first thought.

It is clear that the Cowley cooperation is a third and vital component of the export strategy which Honda will pursue during the 1980s.

Honda, newer and smaller than Toyota and Nissan (Datsun), the other two big Japanese car companies, relies much more than them upon export sales, which were as much as two thirds of total production of cars last year.

The Japanese Government, and Honda in particular, are extremely worried at pressure in the American market to tax Japanese car imports, as well as by pressure from the EEC ahead of the Venice economic summit for the Japanese voluntarily to limit exports.

Both the Japanese Government and Honda see joint production deals at Cowley with BL as one way of responding to protectionist pressures. Mr Nakamura said it was a "huge" project for Honda and BL.

Under the deal BL will, under initial Japanese supervision and quality control, manufacture the Bounteous, a car of Japanese design built with Japanese jigs and dies, incorporating many Japanese robot techniques. BL will pay Honda a royalty on each car produced.

Production of 85,000 cars a year is planned at first. This, however, is the capacity of only one of the two lines at Cowley.

In three or four years from now, Honda will evaluate the success or otherwise of the Cowley venture, and compare this with the two other kinds of joint deal the company now has under way overseas.

In Ghent, Belgium, Honda already has a plant adding locally made headlights, wipers and arm rests to imported Accords Civics and Preludes. It is planned to increase the use of local components, given acceptable price and reliability standards.

In Marvsville, Ohio, however, a much more ambitious project is under way. Honda is building a car plant alongside its existing wholly-owned motorcycle factory.

This is due to start producing about 40,000 cars a year from the end of 1982. Total sales of Honda cars to the United States from Japan last year was just over 380,000 cars. In due course, Marvsville will produce about one quarter of Honda sales in America.

In the United Kingdom, Honda is selling about 21,000 cars a year, and increasing at a rate of about 25 per cent (one quarter). Mr Nakamura said of the Cowley deal:

"After three or four years we will know whether it will prove to be successful. That is the time when we will talk about the future. We are concentrating 100 per cent on the successful start of this actual production."

This, he implied, whether in future investment in Europe and in particular in the United Kingdom, Honda would plump for production of existing Honda models by the Marvsville, Ghent or Cowley-type schemes.

Teams of up to 10 Japanese were going out to BL every other month, and BL teams were coming to Japan with the same frequency, he said. Blueprints and specimen components were already being sent to the United Kingdom. Robot installation was going ahead on schedule, although no details were available of its scale.

Mr Nakamura said Japanese technicians would supervise quality control for about six months after the start of production, whereupon quality control became a BL responsibility. It was up to BL to decide what percentage of Bounteous was sold in the United Kingdom and what in Europe.

Mr Nakamura would give no details of the Bounteous specification, but said it was an "entirely new model" unrelated to the Quint five-door 1.5 cc hatchback recently released in Japan. This will be sold in Britain from the autumn and the Bounteous itself would be made and sold in Japan.

Ross Davies

in Tokyo

Concern on ultrasonics side of Thorn EMI group

By Bill Johnston

Concern is growing among the 300-strong workforce of Thorn-EMI's Edinburgh-based ultrasonics group at the absence of a buyer for the business, despite approaches to the company by the British GEC and Fischer Industries of America.

Since Thorn-EMI withdrew from the medical diagnostic imaging market on April 29 by selling its interest in the award winning scanner to General Electric of America, the future of the ultrasonics group has been in question.

Under the agreement signed with General Electric, the sales and service operations of EMI Medical in Europe and other international markets were sold. Including patent litigation, the deal netted Thorn-EMI \$37.5m (about £16m).

The idea was to sell the ultrasonics group, part of Thorn-EMI's company, Nuclear Enterprises, as a going concern. Having sold off the sales side the type of buyer however is considerably restricted.

General Electric of America has its own ultrasonic equipment which it will undoubtedly market through its newly-acquired outlets.

The company has agreed to allow Thorn-EMI sales facilities, for a limited period.

Representatives of GEC have been to visit the Edinburgh plant but have not agreed on the amount asked for the business by Thorn-EMI.

On Wednesday a delegation from Fischer Industries of the United States made a visit to the plant.

Despite the price British GEC is still keen since it has recently become heavily involved in the ultrasonic market with the launch earlier in the year of its Mobile Artery Vein Imaging System (MAVIS).

The workforce are concerned that the manufacture would stay at the Edinburgh site irrespective of who the buyer would be.

Sales downturn and imports surge hit domestic appliance industry

By Derek Harris

Asid growing indications of a sharp downturn in sales of electrical goods, particularly in the last half of May, the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances (AMDEA) yesterday reported the deliveries to the trade by United Kingdom manufacturers had declined by a third during March. In the first quarter, deliveries were down 15 per cent compared with the same period last year.

A surge of imports, which were up 23.5 per cent in the quarter and 31 per cent in March, accounts for much of the delivery decline from United Kingdom factories and AMDEA's quarterly survey shows a 2 per cent contraction of the market as a whole.

Little change in this gloomy picture for United Kingdom manufacturers of goods like refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners is foreseen for the second quarter by the association's retailers, but high interest rates and falling sales, attempt widespread de-stocking.

A decline in sales of electrical goods as a whole is already

causing short-time working and redundancies "covering the 'brown goods' as well as the 'white goods'. Rank Hi-Fi and Pye Dynatron, part of Philips, are among brown goods manufacturers which have brought in some short-time working. Fidelity, the radio makers, there have been 90 redundancies as well as short-time working.

Among white goods manufacturers Boreo Dean recently announced 300 redundancies and Thorn Domestic Appliances has brought in some short-time working.

White goods manufacturers are becoming increasingly anxious at the tide of imports some particularly low-priced goods from East European countries. Imports now account for nearly 45 per cent of the British market, with the sharpest increase in refrigeration products where imports have seized a 55 per cent market share.

Italy, which has long been a source of low-priced refrigeration products, still accounts for more than half the imports in

this sector but its manufacturers are tending to move up market with the vacuum cleaner and being taken up by East European makers. Last year Hungary's exports to Britain of refrigerators jumped 154 per cent and freezers from East Germany showed a rise of 186 per cent.

The East European threat to the vacuum cleaner market, hitherto dominated by British manufacturers, continues to grow. Imports overall now account for 51 per cent of this market.

Strength of sterling means all imports can compete more easily in the British market while the United Kingdom makers have a more difficult time promoting exports which last year showed a 7 per cent volume decline.

But AMDEA yesterday reported an improvement in United Kingdom export performance in some sectors, with combined fridge-freezer exports in the first quarter showing a 32 per cent increase while automatic washing machines and tumble driers were up 21 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

Mail order advertisers oppose legal controls

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Proposals to provide statutory support for the self-regulatory system of advertising control are potentially dangerous, the Association of Mail Order Publishers told Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

Mr Victor Ross, the association's president, said that only a few advertisements breached the code of advertising practice and that most of these were technical infringements unsuited to legal action.

He suggested that the working party on self-regulation of advertising control, which recently reported that the director-general of fair trading should

be empowered to seek injunctions against misleading advertisements, had been unduly influenced by a desire to meet the requirements of the EEC draft directive on unfair and misleading advertising.

Mr Ross said: "This is quite improper because the requirements are in breach of Article 189 of the Treaty of Rome which precludes directives from specifying the means by which member states are to achieve its objectives."

He said that the working party proposals did not suggest that the director-general collaborate with the Advertising Standards Authority. "The whole self-regulatory system could be undermined and wrecked."

British Steel wins £11m South Korea contract

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor

The British Steel Corporation has won a contract worth £11m to supply steel to South Korea on the same day as the announcement that private and public sector steel output soared in May, the first full month of production after the strike.

Despite a misgivings about the difficulties of maintaining a presence in export markets, British Steel will supply 50,000 tonnes of sections, to South Korea which during the Steel Strike emerged as a prominent exporter to Britain.

The steel will be used in the construction of the third and fourth phases of the Seoul subway system.

The steel will be produced at the corporation's works at Scunthorpe, on Humberside, and at its Teesside complex. Deliveries are scheduled for between August this year and May 1981.

Although production last month averaged 353,000 tonnes a week, a rise of 42.9 per cent on the previous month, total United Kingdom output was still 19.3 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year.

The corporation and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association said that output during May was affected by the spring bank holiday and by technical difficulties in the restarting of the large number three blastfurnace at the Llanwern works which had been shut down during the strike.

Two years ago the corporation supplied about 6,000 tonnes of steel for the first phase of the Seoul subway project. The Export Credits Guarantee Department will provide a five-year supplier credit through Lloyds Bank International.

Lloyds will refinance the loan through the Eurodollar market for a further five years.

Disclosure of the Korean export contract will please executives have been stressing the difficulty of exporting because of the high price of British steel compared to the prices of European competitors. High prices have been exacerbated by the strength of sterling.

The attitude of the corporation towards export markets, Mr Ian McGregor, the chairman designate, emphasized will continue to be of importance to the corporation, will be the subject of questions from MPs next week when the Select Committee on Industry and Trade receives evidence from the corporation as part of its inquiry into why British industry does not export more and import less.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Moonlighting employees' share in the 'black economy'

From Mr Leonard F. Payne

Sir, Like most students of the "black economy", Margaret Stone (May 30) ignores the moonlighting employee and concentrates on the self-employed.

There are less than two million self-employed people but well over 20 million employees and further millions of economically active students, pensioners, housewives and unemployed. If we, the self-employed, are entirely responsible for the black economy, then, on Sir William Pile's figures, we are not declaring £6,000 every year.

This is manifestly not the case and I would contend that the bulk of the black economy is run by the moonlighter and not the self-employed.

Margaret Stone refers to the in-depth tax investigations to which the self-employed are subjected and comments on a "high" success rate of 80 per cent. This figure is grossly inflated by many factors, the main one being that the cost of fighting such an investigation is often more than the amount of tax disputed—hence the trader pays up regardless of guilt.

A different way of looking at this figure is to say that it represents a 20 per cent failure rate. If the self-employed failed to deliver the goods 20 per cent of the time they would soon go out of business!

The National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses has been pressing the Revenue for over two years to launch in-depth investigations.

Proficiency in warship building

From Mr L. G. Copstake

Sir, Submarines from Cammell Laird command the confidence of all those who sail in them and who maintain them in service. This applies equally to the long line of diesel electric boats built since the war and to the close cooperation with the Royal Navy.

The natural advantages of the Merseyside yard have since been enhanced by a covered construction hall. At present the yard is being run by a team of enthusiastic shipbuilders to speed up the output of the two destroyers now under construction for the Royal Navy. Both are well ahead of their building programmes. The same technical can be applied to the construction and outfitting of nuclear submarines.

The problems of building at "follow yards", to drawings prepared at a "lead yard" have been solved by experience and the use of a working level between technical staffs. These contacts have been kept up and the techniques improved during the destroyer programme.

Cammell Lairds proved well able to meet the welding problems of pressure hulls and nuclear reactor circuits. They have since developed their procedures on specialized merchant vessels and oil rig work.

In Cammell Laird the country retains an invaluable facility for building warships, submarine or surface. To resume nuclear boat construction would require some outlay but far less than would be needed anywhere else.

At present the labour force is being run down as the facilities are under-employed. The Birkenhead area retains its ability to attract the necessary skilled men to exploit these facilities to the full.

The spirit and resources at Cammell Laird are ready to accept any demands from the naval programme for the eighties whatever form that programme may take.

There are good young men now in the training school and plenty more waiting to join when the company wins the orders its recent performance merits.

L. G. COPSTAKE, Engineers and Managers Association, Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd, Birkenhead, Merseyside.

Discounts for cash

From Mr M. McEwen Charlish

Sir, A number of departmental and chain stores in high street shopping centres in this area are offering "interest-free" credit for purchases of a stated value of goods. In these days of very high interest rates such offers would not seem possible except by marking up higher prices than need be or at the expense of those customers who pay immediate cash on purchase, or by a combination of both.

It would seem to be only fair trading for customers paying immediate cash to be offered a discount. Prices at higher levels than need be and goods bought on credit aggravate inflation. A course of action available to a cash customer is to accept the credit scheme and to pay by instalments. However, he may well have strong objections to disclosing his personal financial affairs to a credit referral agency and to possible consequent hazards.

The company from whom I rent my television set grant a discount when I pay a year's rental in advance. If that rental company can offer discount for immediate cash, why not the high street traders?

Yours faithfully,
M. McEWEN CHARLISH,
132 Pea Lane, Carshalton, Surrey SM5 3DT, June 10.

tions on employees and others in society. Their only response to date has been a tax amnesty for 6,000 print workers, an amnesty which we are challenging in the courts.

If the Revenue were to use the same tactics on employees as they do on the self-employed then we would, I believe, be "rehabilitated as tax sinners".

Yours faithfully,
L. F. PAYNE,
National Vice-Chairman, National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses Limited,
45 Russell Square, London, WC1.

From Mr Henry Law

Sir, The "black economy" is surely a misnomer for what is really a remnant of the free economy, where man could produce and exchange goods and services free of the shackles of punitive taxation. Much of our system of raising public revenue has all the features of bad law: as a tax on labour it is basically unjust, it is weakened by loopholes and unenforceable.

Well into the nineteenth century, it was considered impossible to establish a man's true income. It is very difficult to give a value to payments in kind and many people, council tenants for example, are by virtue of their circumstances effectively in receipt of substantial additional income. It would, of course, be politically unacceptable to assess this for tax.

The black economy is likely to grow and this should not be regarded with equanimity.

Yours,
HENRY LAW,
8 Woodhouse Road, Epsom, Surrey BN3 5NE.

Fantasy world of profit

From Mrs Elizabeth Parsons

Sir, Professor Pearce (June 5)

suggests that the solution to inflation is for employers to stop making pay rises.

Many high wage claims over the last few years have been justified on the grounds that profits are increasing, and therefore employers can afford to increase wages. But increasing profits are an illusion. Company accounts prepared under the historical cost convention give a unreal picture. In one recent annual report profits after tax appear as £16,471,000, an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year. But when inflation is taken into account the profits are reduced by 40 per cent. Thus, in real terms, instead of an increase there was a fall of 33 per cent.

Company accounts for 1980 will have to be prepared on a current cost basis. Already some companies are using the new method side by side with the old. For one such company the 1979 operating profit of £64m calculated on the historical cost basis becomes a loss of £8m on the current cost basis.

Sooner or later we abandon this fantasy world of unreal figures and let the picture emerge; a picture must be under the trade unions. If the wage settlements are an important single cause, then the sooner done the better.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH PARSONS,
18 St James Mansions, West End Lane, London, NW6 2AA, June 7.

Fairness in taxation

From Mr David G. Lindsay

Sir, If Mr Frank Snowden (June 9), a bachelor, really believes in fairness in taxation, he would surely approve a standard tax allowance for everyone—married, single, widowed, young (perhaps marginally smaller for the very young), old, earning or non-earning? As a family man I would willingly give up the married man's extra allowance if my wife and three teenage children could each have allowance equal to Mr Snowden's to set against the family income.

The case for fair tax allowances is unanswerable and the EEC budget gains provide the opportunity.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. LINDSAY,
36 Orchard Close, Whitechurch Hill, Reading RG8 7QL.

Consolation

From Father M. C. Fiske

Sir, Into this material world I came with nothing at all. Thanks to the inland Revenue, the state office, various sorts of governments, the wife and five children, two dogs, four cats and 25 goldfish I will certainly leave it the same way.

However, thanks to your excellent reporters I will at least know why I am in perpetual poverty.

M. C. FISKE,
32 Orlands Avenue, Bar Hill, Cambridge, June 2.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACTS 1947, 1967, RULE 106 OF THE COMPANIES (WINDING UP) RULES, 1949 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE TYNE INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED

1 Pursuant to a scheme of utilisation, notice is given that on 12 June 1980 Peter William Barrows, Dennis William Tyson both of Sun Alliance House, M Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1PL, were appointed Joint Liquidators by the members of the company.

2 In accordance with the scheme proposals the Liquidators, on 1 July 1980 will declare a distribution of 100p in the pound to all classes of creditors of the company.

3 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of above-named Company are required on or before 1 day of August 1980 to send their names and addresses of the particulars of their debts or claims, and to state any title they may have to priority, and to send the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to Peter William Barrows and Dennis William Tyson of Sun Alliance House, Mosley Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1PL, the Liquidators of the said company or in default they will be excluded from the benefit of the distribution referred to in 2 above, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidators, are by the Creditors, or personally, to come in and prove their debts or claims, or to establish any title they may have to priority, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before debts are proved.

Dated this 12th day of June 1980.

P. W. BARROWS,
Joint Liquidator

Encouraging trend for Hintons in second half-year.

Extracts from the Chairman, David Hintons Review

As expected, the second half-year showed a more encouraging trend in the Supermarket Division, where the implementation of the Company Plan is producing significant benefits. Improved productivity has reduced the impact of higher wages, salaries and Employer National Insurance contributions. Contrary to expectations, the steel strike during the last quarter had little impact on our sales, and stock availability was maintained through careful forward planning.

On the whole however, the year's results are disappointing with other trading areas performing less well than anticipated. Costs have increased sharply, particularly Rates, Gas, Electricity and Diesel fuel. The depreciation charge has increased from £540,000 to £771,000. This arises from the big investment made in conversion and upgrading in the stores, computer development and the high cost of equipment replacement throughout the Group.

Nevertheless, we are encouraged by current sales performance. Our investment in time and money over the

past two years is paying off in terms of improved productivity. This has meant doing things better (which may mean differently) and measuring the effectiveness of such changes. We have been greatly encouraged by the response of our workforce to the need to step up productivity in both Store operations and in Distribution (warehousing and transport).

The Group faces a year in which cost-inflation will be greater than that on the products we sell. Nobody can be sure what the decade holds for us all, but it is certain to be a period of further substantial change in retail techniques. We shall not be left behind.

Hintons

Food and drink retailers in the North-East of England

To receive your copy of the 1980 Report simply return this coupon to: The Secretary, Amos Hinton and Sons Limited, PO Box 24, Master Road, Thornaby, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, TS17 0BD

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Investment trusts seek a scapegoat

A past few years the investment trust has been at least one of the most hated of their kind and started arguing for their existence. Their arguments are good, but those based on the trusts' performance, which on average has been better than that of companies represented in the FT-Actuaries All Share Index, specific cases—most of the trusts Philip Hill and John Govett, US re, Electra, Globe—has been specific.

Of the arguments are not so good: of them was advanced by the new 1 of the Association of Investment Managers at the launch of the latest the Investment Trust Yearbook.

Mr said that he had little sympathy investment trust shareholder who, after his purchase, starts clamouring for a dividend or a share. He described "just another form of asset stripping."

Comments reflect increasing irritation in industry at shareholder pressure, most strikingly at Mercantile for its assets now sold at discounts three years after the Association set blow its members' trumpets, show of permanently diminishing.

Mr is directing his wrath at the target. The would-be asset-strippers nowhere were it not for the fact that shareholders are disillusioned about the company's prospects: management efforts would be better to giving their shareholders something for (through specialisation?) than to complaining because of steps in to do the job. Most after all, buy shares to make

in Foods
Bird off
Northern Foods decided to expand its interests further and bought the ham producer Bluebird in 1978, borrowed US\$42.5m of the "cheap price and sent its interest in."

The likely trend of interest rates it seemed a risky operation, but as though it will pay off. In its weeks, Bluebird produced trading £2m, easily covering its £900,000 costs.

States rates are on the way down with British interest rates still more than doubled net borrowing now and expected to fall to September. Northern Foods will get a 10 per cent of its trading profits in interest charges this year.

less, with trading profit growth cent from the British operations. The stage, and pre-tax profits of £2m, Bluebird should £6m-£7m to this year's trading. It providing the other interests in first-half growth, full-year pre-tax should top £32m against last £4m pre-tax.

There is plenty of scope to repeat the dividend's 21 per cent increase at stage, and still maintain last year's cover. With the shares at 134p, active yield then is 5.8 per cent (ly-taxed p/e ratio of nearly 12—reflect the group's astonishing rise in 1979 when pre-tax profits were 11).

falling demand for "ambient" (room temperature) cake leaves something to be desired. But fresh milk products are filling the gap. Demand for cream cakes and trifles is growing fast, and the group is selling its gifts portfolio and casting about for cash acquisitions to top up its presence in that market, as a "much cheaper way of getting manufacturing capacity" than building its own. Clearly a share to stay with.

Chloride
In need of a recharge
Motor industry recession, a mild winter and destocking by distributors combined to send the car battery market into a state of virtual collapse in the second-half of last year.

As a result Chloride Group is suffering badly despite reasonable buoyancy in industrial markets. Profits have plunged from £29m to £18.7m—after the £2.7m cost of 700 redundancies in the United Kingdom—and the dividend has been cut for the first time in memory to preserve precious cash.

Worse still, the outlook for the first-half of this year looks if anything grimmer and with over-capacity still dogging the European market hopes of a second-half improvement are faint.

Stepped for bad news, the shares held steady at 47p—a penny above the year's worst—where a yield of more than 12 per cent and p/e ratio of over 8 neatly focus on the investment dilemma.

Long-term this rating could look cheap assuming that car battery demand must recover eventually and given Chloride's potentially exciting developments in the general electronics and battery-powered vehicle field.

But for the time-being cash generated by the ex-growth battery interests is not enough to enable the group to stand still, let alone to supply lifeblood for new developments.

Debt last year spiralled £20m to £93m equivalent to 78 per cent of shareholders' funds, mainly as a result of increased working capital demands caused by the higher lead price. This has settled back recently but given that every £10 increase in the metal price soaks up another £800,000 of capital, attempting to judge the depth of the recession is an even more tense exercise for Chloride's directors than it is for most.

Hill Samuel
Recovery potential
The results from Hill Samuel held no surprises. Net profit after transfer to laser reserves are marginally down at £7.7m before extraordinary items.

The non-recurring items include £1.7m of exchange losses on capital assets which could as well have figured in adjustments to reserves and £969,000 of the costs of moving the insurance broking subsidiary to Swindon.

While banking profits are up by a useful 51 per cent at £6.9m, other major components of the group have fared significantly less well. The worse off is the insurance broking division which reports a loss, before the costs of transfer to Swindon, of £1.5m as against a notional loss of £1 last time.

Half of that is mostly non-recurring and dates back to bad debts incurred some years ago when Hill Samuel undertook some re-insurance contracts for which it could not collect the money. The rest is due to poor trading.

Now that the insurance broking side has been completely revamped a significant turnaround is likely, though whether the full £1.5m can be clawed back into profits this time is still a moot point.

Hill Samuel has had a drab performance over the past few years. The question now is whether the new management team headed by Sir Robert Clark and Mr Christopher Castleman, will do better.

On the assumption that that is the case and with some recovery on the way this year, and probably more to come after that, the shares at 94p look good value for the longer term with a yield of nearly 9 per cent an added attraction.

Washington
The last time the United States experienced a recession in an election year, in 1960, the party in power in the White House was ousted. So President Carter has cause to be anxious as he looks towards polling day in November.

He says that the "tide is turning" and Mr William Miller, the Treasury Secretary, asserts that "the worst is behind us". In fact, the slump could well go far deeper and run for longer than the Administration's optimists predict.

A severe slump in the third quarter of this year will increase the pressures within the White House for stimulative policies. In April unemployment rose by 1 per cent to 7.7 per cent and in May by another 0.8 per cent. A similarly large gain this month will send harsh signals into President Carter's oval office.

As it is, Americans are showing increasing signs of discontent, especially among urban blacks. Angry blacks bled and threw bottles at President Carter's car on Monday when he visited Miami. According to the private New York Conference Board group's latest survey, the loss of consumer confidence over the last two months has been of record magnitude.

There were, of course, many other reasons for the recession. The car industry took a beating

Pressure is growing for stimulative action as America's recession begins to bite

The President: so far, saying and doing the right things.

The recession started when the consumer's nerve finally gave out. The rapid rise of inflation in 1979 produced what is now referred to as an "inflation psychology". Americans built up debts and reduced their savings, fearing that goods would be more expensive tomorrow. But the debt burden grew too heavy, the cost of borrowing became too great and inflation started to bite severely into real incomes.

The spending boom seems to have largely exhausted itself by January. But the picture was not so clear in March and it was partly the fear of the inflation psychology running mad, pushing up inflation rates substantially that prompted the Federal Reserve Board to impose credit controls on March 14. The controls crushed the spending bonanza that had, in fact, already started to run out of steam.

There were, of course, many other reasons for the recession. The car industry took a beating



It will never forget when Americans decided to reject Detroit's petrol guzzlers for fuel-efficient German and Japanese cars. The housing industry went into a tailspin as interest rates rose and many mortgage lenders decided to close shop and leave for the Florida sun until interest rate sanity was restored.

Fortunately, retailers and wholesalers had long expected a slowdown in consumer demand and had accordingly kept their inventories at reasonably modest levels. A major adjustment in business stocks has so far not been necessary and this has ensured some support for the economy. But the continuing decline in consumer spending will soon force some cutting of inventories and this is one reason for suggesting that the slump will still go deeper.

Capital spending has held up well, but the severity of the recession is bound to clip corporate profits and force

many manufacturers to review their plans for purchasing plant and equipment. The Commerce Department's latest survey, published on Tuesday, suggests that business spending this year will rise by 9.9 per cent. The last survey, taken in March, showed an expected 11.1 per cent rise.

It seems likely that the coming months will see the recession broaden from the consumer through all sectors of the economy. The Federal Reserve, for the moment anyway, does not seem willing to ease its policies and greatly increase the level of bank reserves. It is unlikely to bow to political pressures in the short term and it is to the opinion polls across the White House and Congress that people must look for new measures to get the economy moving again.

The slump is relieving inflationary pressures. In the first few months of this year consumer prices were rising at an annual rate of 18 per cent, but

several points were due to the price rises introduced by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries late in 1979 and several more reflected the rising costs, thanks to interest rates, of home financing.

Now the interest rate and Opec shocks have partially been digested and consumer prices are rising by a more modest amount. Substantial wage rises and food and other price increases will ensure that the inflation rate will hover around 10 to 12 per cent for most of the rest of this year. If there are no new stimulative measures and no oil price shocks the rate could be in single figures as 1981 starts.

But stimulative action by the Carter Administration could easily unleash a new bout of inflation psychology. A big tax cut proposed by the White House and adopted by Congress could convince foreigners that the United States is not serious about fighting inflation, the dollar could fall and this would simply mean even higher American inflation to come. Many Americans, seeing yet another huge budget deficit emerging, could also go back to their high spending habits and so drive prices up.

So far the Administration is saying and doing the right things. It is fighting for a tight budget and protesting even more loudly that there will not be any imminent tax cuts. But increasingly there is talk in Washington of how the Fed ought, perhaps, to ease its policies and how, perhaps, a \$16,000m to \$24,000m tax cut in September or October might be useful.

Time and again the record of the Carter Administration has been one of following the opinion polls across the board. It is as if short-term political popularity could be won and ignored longer-term matters. On the basis of that record the possibility that the recession could lead the White House to a stimulative bludge cannot be ignored.

Technology

How two big radar orders went abroad

Five months ago a leading British electronics company gave warning that two important United Kingdom radar orders were likely to be lost to foreign competition. This prediction has proved accurate as the radar hardware itself is required to be, for the hostile intruders have indeed penetrated the defences of the indigenous industry to reach their targets in the United Kingdom market.

At the beginning of May the Civil Aviation Authority announced a £9.7m contract for air traffic control radar with Hollandse Signaal Apparaten, a subsidiary of the Dutch Philips group. Last week the Ministry of Defence confirmed that two "transportable" three-dimensional radars for Royal Air Force stations at Buchan and Benbecula in Scotland, are to be supplied by General Electric of the United States.

The technology that translates the reality of aircraft in the sky into blips on a small screen is a demanding and complicated business. Lacking the glamour of the more spectacular examples of microelectronics, radar none the less combines advanced microcircuitry with heavy engineering, advanced computer-based processing with high-power electronics.

There are two types of radar, known respectively as primary and secondary. The primary radar, which is the most advanced, emits a powerful energy beam out by a transmitter and reflected echoes from the aircraft are received back at the radar station. These are processed to give the picture on the screen and the precise location of aircraft position and speed.

In secondary radar, a device known as a transponder on board the aircraft responds by transmitting coded pulses which give additional information such as the identity and height of the aircraft.

Though the principle of operation is the same for both military and civil radars, in practice there are basic operational differences which affect the design. In civil air traffic control the aim is to maintain a separation between the aircraft, which themselves are actively cooperating in that separation. In other words, it is to keep the blips on the screen apart.

In defence radar the aim is to bring the blips together—of either intercepting between the attacking and the defending aircraft. Not only is the attacker not cooperating but he is doing all he can to jam the radar, avoid detection and in general make life difficult for the defender.

Thus defence radar systems need clever anti-jamming techniques, such as the ability to hop rapidly from one frequency to another during operation. This further refinement of design tends to be reflected in extra cost.

So much in summary for the technology; the real world of international competition is not so straightforward. The Civil Aviation Authority says that its policy is to buy advanced equipment, "practicable", even if this means paying a little more. But in the recent competition for replacements for old primary and secondary radars covering east and south-east England and the southern part of the North Sea, it argues that it was the critical time factor for deliveries (of equipment of assured performance) that ruled out the combined bids, offering two options which were put in by Plessey and Marconi.

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Not that the issue was a clear-cut, unchanging requirement which the British companies failed to meet. The basic specification was a demanding one, but the sequence of events included a major change to incorporate military as well as CAA radars, (together forming part



Marconi's Maritimo long-range radar (above) was a candidate for the Ministry of Defence installations in Buchan and Benbecula, but was beaten on price by equipment from General Electric of the United States.

of the National Air Traffic Service or NATS) and some confusion on both sides as regards requirements and abilities.

The £9.7m contract with Signal is for primary radar and forms part of a £24.5m programme of which the Ministry of Defence will pay about 30 per cent. Other parts of the programme include contracts

previously placed with Cosser for secondary radar, AEC-Telco for German radar, primary radar, aerials; and Marconi Radar Systems for remote-control and monitoring equipment.

About half the work allocated to Signal will be estimated to be done in Britain, at three factories of the MEL division of Philips Industries. In essence the Dutch design was chosen by the CAA because it was already in production and operation (as well as being cheaper than its competitors).

No value has yet been quoted for the Ministry of Defence orders for the two Scottish radar stations, but another set of complications apply in this case. In order to minimize the cost the MoD opted for Nato

funding for these radars, which in turn has proved to be bad news for the British industry. No national preference is possible in the case of Nato contracts. A fixed form of assessment is laid down, which must be precisely followed. There is a rigid separation of technical and cost factors and no discretion is allowed in the final selection.

What happens is that a detailed technical assessment is first made to determine "compliance" to check whether the proposals comply with the technical specifications laid down. Those which do not comply are eliminated from the competition, although a form of appeal is possible.

Only when the final list of "compliant" bidders has been established are the envelopes containing the respective price bids opened. The result is then absolutely clear—the contract must go to the lowest bidder.

In the Scottish radar bids, Westinghouse was eliminated because its proposal was judged not to comply with the specification. General Electric's was the lowest bid among those which did comply, so beating Marconi, Hughes Aircraft of the United States and a joint Anglo-American proposal by Plessey and IIT-Gatlin.

Although this particular order is for only two stations, it is the first stage of a three-part programme which will involve 12 Ministry of Defence radar stations in the United Kingdom.

The implications of these two decisions for the United Kingdom electronics industry are serious. "The Buchan and Benbecula award, coupled with the recent CAA decision to purchase foreign radars, must establish considerable precedents," Plessey commented earlier this week. "In common with the rest of the British defence electronics industry, we must register deep concern."

It is inconceivable that the French or United States Governments would allow foreign radars to be bought for their national defence networks, the company says. And the effect of the British Government purchases of these foreign systems is damaging to the credibility of British industry in other world markets.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: The King and HI

at things in this part of Tennessee, as is concerned, have little to do with the Mississippi which the city turning it into a convenient up from New Orleans. cotton shipping business to thrive as business on the back of the American textiles

st recent innovation bean business occurred years ago when the a spacious local mansion and died. Elvis ten 42, may not have yone's taste in music, with his fame at the t lives on, and prove larger.

his demise, Memphis notably unsuccessful ting tourists in the t of numbers as its famous Tennessee rt Nashville, another snous with popular

three years since Presley the city has seen three visitors pour in solely he shrine of the man ed the King of Rock e the Presley mansion d "a kind of souvenir e sprang up selling able type of memento the dead star's name. ns an article and we Presley on it," Eddie



Holiday Inn's Eric Bernard: advantages of being number one.

request—not a penny from the will. The wealth of the singer's estate probably explains why the Presley family have turned down an offer from Memphis City Council to buy the whole of Graceland and turn it into a tribute to the king.

The city council plan would have removed one of the causes of annoyance to the fans: the mansion remains locked and inaccessible. Those who trespass on the private drive risk having their cameras and film seized never to be returned.

The city fathers offered \$11.7m, considering that Presley paid \$100,000 for the place in the late fifties, represents a pretty reasonable profit. But the answer from the family was a swift refusal.

Such setbacks do not deter the likes of Eddie Lubiani. Next year Lubiani and associates are organizing a Presley convention. In order to win support for his convention, Lubiani is going round pouring cold water on this year's convention, Elvis Expo 80, with which he is not associated.

"These guys [the Elvis Expo 80 organizers] just do not know the market—they are charging too much," says Lubiani who likes to tell people that he is a former CIA man and was the first person to graduate from that well-known academic institution Memphis State University with a degree in tourism.

"It's the poor people who love Elvis. When we sold \$750,000 in the first three months after his death it was all \$2.99 junk jewellery they bought." One thing he does not seek to hide is that Memphis remains slightly surprised at the continuing interest in its most widely-known son. "Actually, until he died we never knew he was that famous."

This ambivalence towards Presley's memory extends to the second most memorable aspect of Memphis, the hotel chain founded by a builder and regular churchgoer, Raymons Wilson in 1952. Wilson became sick of the poor local motel accommodation and decided to build a few himself. Being religious, he liked to install a swimming pool in every one as a reminder of baptism.

The name he chose for the chain was not original but his effort outshone the others. He called it Holiday Inn. With 295,000 rooms under its name throughout the world, HI is the largest of the hotel chains and intends to stay that way.

One of its ways and doings so apparently included shackling Wilson. In the late sixties, HI was opening inns at the rate of one every two and a half days and had diversified into everything from the bus company tramways to meat packing. By the time everyone realized that topsy was growing in all the wrong directions, the 1973 recession had overtaken the country, and HI's profits dropped from \$41.2m to \$25.5m.

Wilson moved into the back seat and a new management team headed by an HI franchise holder Roy Winesgarden moved in determined to get rid of the diversifications which were outside HI's experience as a hospitality group.

The only one now left is Delta Steamship, a big United States flag shipping company. Riding on a net income for the first quarter of this year of \$2.2m, HI recently acquired the large United States gambling operation of Harrah's, which owns hotel casinos in Reno and Lake Tahoe, Nevada and other interests. Holiday-Inn owns, operates or licenses 1,748 hotels in 56 countries and its charming French president Eric Bernard is assertively confident

about prospects despite the economic portents. "This has to be the most advertised recession in history," says Bernard, one-time assistant of Maxwell Joseph and board member of Grand Met, as well as having one of all the best London restaurants.

"We have been planning our strategy for the recession for the last 18 months or so. That is the advantage we have got through being number one."

Kenneth Wilson is still around and there is a chance that he is going back into the HI business by taking out his own HI franchise. Such a move would be a pleasant endorsement of the new by the old. HI's present image is a long way from Wilson's days when the leader's religious feeling proved so strong that the decision to serve alcohol in Holiday Inns was only taken after much heart searching.

One suspects that he would not approve of the massive gambling interests which the company has now acquired. But on one point new and old appear to be united. Apart from one senior executive who possesses every Presley record ever issued and a bank of video cassettes of the singer in concert, the seemingly razzmatazz surrounding the late master of Graceland on the other side of the city is politely never mentioned.

David Hewson

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 TO 1967, RULE 106 OF THE COMPANIES (WINDING-UP) RULES, 1948 AND IN THE MATTER OF CARLIOL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED

- Pursuant to a scheme of arrangement, notice is hereby given that on 12 June 1980 Peter William Barrows and Dennis William Tyson both of Sun Alliance House, Mosley Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1PL, were appointed Joint Liquidators by the members of the company.
- In accordance with the scheme proposals the Joint Liquidators, on 1 July 1980 will declare a distribution of 100p in the pound to all classes of creditors of the company.
- NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 30 day of June 1980 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and to establish any title they may have to priority, and to send the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Peter William Barrows and Dennis William Tyson of Sun Alliance House, Mosley Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1PL, the Joint Liquidators of the said company or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the distribution referred to in 2 above, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidators, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims, or to establish any title they may have to priority, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 12th day of June 1980

P. W. Barrows, FCA
Joint Liquidator

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets
Bargain hunters come out in force

It was a mixed day, with buyers going into the market early on in the hope that the economic news and been discounted. But the absence of sellers kept equities prices at the higher levels. As a result, jobbers were marking stocks higher, and even when trading went a little easier, buyers at the cheaper end came out in force.

Profit taking also started a little earlier than usual, with the last day of the account today, but jobbers were able to absorb much of this with the recent improvement in the market's performance.

The rise in the bullion price helped gold shares after an easier opening, while companies' results provided additional interest across the board. Government bills had a busy day after investors' initial hesitations were overcome, and encouragement was derived from the Prime Minister's speech on "no U-turns" for the economy.

Longs, which were led by the shorter-dated stocks, went £1 better by the close with reasonable demand and little selling. Shorters remained firm all day, with gains of around £1 and £7/16, encouraged by further prime cuts to 12½ per cent from the United States. After-hours prices added £1/16 in a busy session, with the FT Index at 448.5, up 1.6, although it had seen a gain of 4 points to 450.9 earlier in the day.

Leading industrial stocks moved up a few pence, although Bechems dipped 1p to 135p after news at its price rise had been absorbed. So did Rank at 195p, in the aftermath of its film production losses. United lever fell 5p to 446p, mainly in after-hours trading.

ICI gained 2p to 370p, along with Glaxo at 210p, while Fisons added 5p to 255p. The Eastern buyers in Dunlop brought in some London invest-

ments which pushed up the share price by 1p to 72p. BAT Industries and Distillers gained 3p and 5p to 256p and 211p respectively, but the general feeling was that price rises were

Shares in electrical machinery maker, Laurence Scott—the victim last month of one of Rowe & Pitman's less successful dawn raids—rose 5p to 67p yesterday. Short sellers, who sold at 60p were trying to close their positions and chasing up the price. But punters in Wednesday's raid victim, Marshall Cavendish are reckoned to have had a field day.

close linked with stock shortages which have persisted all week.

The possibility of a second Finance Bill in the autumn, which was not discounted by Sir Geoffrey Howe in a speech yesterday, helped engineering stocks, although dealers thought any changes could be double-edged swords.

Metal Box's results on advance 14p to 296p, while Tube

Investments added 4p to 268p and GKN advanced by the same to 240p. Dowty also gained 4p to 192p.

In electricals, Racal's results next week added 4p to 250p, while Farnell's annual meeting added 10p gain to 286p. MK Electric, which is also due to publish figures next week, added 5p to 178p while GEC moved up 1p to 367p. Plessey dipped by the same amount to 152p.

The prospect of results today also helped Arthur Guinness by 4p to 98p, while Allied Breweries rose 1p to 85p. Whitbread was unchanged at 138p.

In foods, Northern Foods gained 4p to 134p on its half-time results, and encouraging trading. The company's 25 per cent increase in the interim dividend, to put on 8p to 133p. Staveley Industries rose 2p to 196p after full-year figures, and UKO International advanced 9p to 124p. Chloride was unchanged at 47p as its expected profits setback had already been discounted. Hill

Samuel gained 2p to 94p after the figures.

Much of Lee Cooper's recent losses were wiped out with a 23p rise to 206p, while Polly Peck moved up 6p to 65p. MAM's announcement that it was diversifying into fast foods added 2p making 136p, and George Ewer's price continued to move ahead to 56p, putting it 4p above T. Cowie's offer.

Northern Foods says it is still not planning to bid for food group Avon, in which it has a long-standing 10 per cent stake. The company's offer of 10p for Avon shares at a reasonable price will not be rejected out of hand, however. The shares rose 3p to 128p yesterday.

price. T. Cowie itself gained 1p to 36p.

Demand for European Ferries pushed the price up to 34p to 154p while Marshall Cavendish fell back by 5p to 18p after the latest Rowe and Pitman dawn raid. The resignation of Mr Mervyn Fogel from Home Charm pushed the

share price 2p down to 95p but results next week for National Carbondising boosted it 3p to 139p.

Associated News was hoisted 15p to 305p by excitement with its Bruce Field drilling programme. Elsewhere in newspapers the International Thomson shares dipped 5p to 359p and News International returned from a three-week suspension at 190p—up 27p on the bid terms from News Corporation.

Godfrey Davis was suspended at 166p as the Minneapolis Commission intervened, although it may be requested this morning.

The little nervous selling at first. The decision of Opec made little impact, according to dealers who witnessed end-of-account selling. The feature of the day was Berkeley Exploration's 20p gain to 223p, which was prompted by rumours of a find on Block 1625 as the new-time buyers came in during the afternoon.

BP closed 4p down at 370p, with Shell losing 2p to 404p. Ultramar gained 6p to 366p while Tricentral dipped 2p to 374. Lasso lost 7p to 638p and Burmah fell back 1p to 218p. Carless Capital lost 3p to 132p, while Imperial Continental Gas reporting next month, gained 12p to 886p.

Mines benefited from the gold price, which finished at \$591, and suspicions that stamp duty had been abolished in South Africa, although gains were small.

Equity turnover for June 11 was £95.692m (number of bargains 14,017). The most active stocks according to Exchange Telegraph's survey were JCI, Coral Leisure, and Imperial Continental Gas. Turner and Newall, National Carbondising, Marks and Spencer, BAT, Ultramar, BP, Barclays, Hanson Trust and GEC.

Staveley finishes
at £7.3m after
dismal first half

By Peter Wainwright
Pretax profits at Staveley Industries dived from £5.43m to £1.53m in the first six months, catching both the Staveley management and the market off balance. But in the full year to March 31 pretax profits were £7.3m against £11.25m, a fall of only 35 per cent.

Having fallen so unexpectedly once, Staveley is shy of counting the stones in its path now. But at least £10m for this year seems possible.

If all goes reasonably, Dr Adolph Frankel, the chairman, should be able to buy a company or two in the coming months because the group finished the last trading year with a debt of only 31.2 per cent of shareholders' funds, virtually the same as the year before. Asset value a share rose from 235p to 291p.

The industry of the business is still the extraction of salt in Cheshire (ICI is the only competitor) and the quarrying of limestone and aggregates for construction and roads. Within

a group turnover of £175.6m mineral products account for only £26.7m, but this category is far the largest trading profit contributor with £6m against £4.97m. (The total was £10.28m).

Management attributes the progress to successful cost cutting after installation of new plant. North American profits also rose well, from £669,000 to £1.55m, thanks to acquisitions. Everything else fell in varying degrees.

This year Staveley's luck should change. Last year electrical and mechanical services plunged, but only because of a bad debt from a Middle Eastern customer. The slide into loss in foundries reflected steel and engineering troubles and plant closures, while machine tools could not buck an industry-wide slump.

Confidence is indicated by the decision to raise the ordinary dividend by 5p to 13p (or 18.5p gross) where it is comfortably covered by earnings of 41.7p.

James Finlay £1m lower

By Our Financial Staff
Traders and financiers James Finlay saw pretax profits fall from £1.1m to £1.1m in 1979. Turnover rose from £85.1m to £93.3m.

Trading profits fell from £10.6m to £9.8m after charging interest of £3m and realized exchange losses of £1m. Net gains on sales of investments of £2.25m were credited at the trading level.

profits fell from £1.5m to £1.2m. However, net profits rose from £5m to £5.9m thanks to a substantially lower overseas tax charge. There is an extraordinary item of £477,000 relating to unrealized exchange losses which leaves attributable profits at £5.4m against £4.9m.

There is a second interim dividend of 4.3p gross, making a total for the year of 8.2p against 7.2p last time. The shares were unchanged at 101p yesterday.

T. Cowie
fails to
stop Ewer
share issue

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Motor dealer T. Cowie is bidding for George Ewer lost its battle to prevent from diluting its equity suing 2.6m new shares. Yesterday, Stock Exchange Quotations Department in the case against allowing new shares to be listed. Cowie's financial adviser, Mel Mount, said:

There now appears nothing to stop Ewer's issue of Eastern Tractors' new shares to be listed. Ewer's advisers, B Merchant Bank, is to ap 2.6m new shares to b by midday next Monday statement issued yesterday.

More financial news, 1

The Eastern Tractors can "It has been confirmed Board of Eastern Tractors upon application being listing will be granted. T. Cowie has offered shares for Ewer without Tractors or 52½ a share. Although Cowie ap have lost its battle to the Eastern Tractors does hold 48 per cent diluted Ewer share capital next closing date for June 25.

The Cowie camp has been upset with the 38 change's decision and side, too, appears to be put out by the Stock Ex behaviour.

It has been something mystery why Barclay's Bank, acting for Ewer, is so long to apply for new shares to be listed. It appears that the Stock Ex wanted to be satisfied number of complications about the Ewer/Eastern Tractors bid before it was a listing. These have now been overcom. Over the past week of Ewer have been buying shares in the market. Yesterday Ewer shares closed higher at 56½—above bid price—thus p Cowie from buying m shares in the market.

Bank
Rates

ABN Bank	.....
Barclays Bank	.....
BCCI Bank	.....
Consolidated Crds	.....
C. Hoare & Co	.....
Lloyds Bank	.....
London Mercantile	.....
Middle Bank	.....
Nat Westminster	.....
Rossminster	.....
TSB	.....
Williams and Glyn's	.....

* 7 day deposit on £ 2.0 million and under 1% to £25.0 million 10%.

TORONTO DOM
BANK
APPOINTMENT



WILLIAM T. BROC

Toronto Dominion announces the appointment of William T. Broc as Senior President, Interns Banking Group, Office. Mr. Broc served in position of increasing responsibility at domestic international div and was previously Vice-President General Manager, E Middle East and in London, England is now based in Toronto.

B & C
Shipping
meets
forecast

The British & Commonwealth Shipping figures for 1979, forecast last November, can hardly be caused exciting. Not surprisingly, the final dividend is 7p net as indicated, and pretax profits do indeed approximate to those of 1978 at £28.64m against £28.88m.

Only the subtraction of £2.29m from the 1978 figure reflecting exceptional currency losses of an associate (expensive borrowing in foreign currencies by Overseas Containers Limited) allows profits before tax to be stated as £28.64m against £28.59m.

For this year too the forecast is one of marking time. It is hoped that profits "will not be too far different from the year under review".

However, the market was comfortable enough to raise B & C shares 2p to 300p.

Of the various categories contributing to the £15.8m operating profit, air transport (Air UK) and aviation support services (Bristow Helicopters) contributed £9.58m against £14.8m.

Sorting fuel costs which could not be passed on quickly, were largely to blame. Aviation is the major diversification away from shipping, where B & C, once known for Clan Line and Union Castle, made operating profits of 1.67m after losses of £255,000 the year before.

Recovery from recession, though at a slower pace, is expected this year. B & C is also a big shareholder in OCL, whose profits probably will fall this year as a result of new container shipping comes on the market at a time of sluggish world trade.

The B & C dividend of 12.5p net (or 17.5p gross) is the same payment as shareholders got in the market company of the Cayzer empire, Caledonia Investments. However, the Caledonia share price is only 260p, 1p up on the day.

Caledonia has 49 per cent of B & C but, in effect, a special kind of investment trust. Pretax profits in the year to March 31 rose from £3.63m to 4.52m.

Amber Industrial, which also reported yesterday, is a subsidiary of Caledonia but a few shares are still quoted. They rose 1p to 36p yesterday. Pretax profits rose from £391,000 to £394,000.

The net profits included a gain of £22.2m, or 45 cents a share, from the sale of an office building.

Cambridge & General Securities: Net revenue for half year to March 31, £293,500 (£288,800). Net asset value a share 133.3p (£120.7p).

Kitchen Queen sells
36 outlets for £2.1m

Kitchen Queen, the furniture group that came to market 20 months ago and lost £2m in the half year to February 29, has sold 36 of its retail shops to Manchester businessman Mr Stephen Boler for £2.1m and is seeking to change its name.

Mr Len Morris, Kitchen Queen's chairman, said yesterday: "Mr Boler has bought what is effectively Kitchen Queen Ltd and we will change our name as soon as possible. We might be called Mobex Kitchens, but we are not sure yet."

Mobex was the successful kitchen furniture business bought by Kitchen Queen a year ago for £5m and which formed the only profitable side of group business in the first half of this year.

Mr Boler, aged 35, has bought the three large stores in Manchester, Coventry and Leeds that formed the hub of the original KQ empire, and 33 of the 44 stores that formerly made up the Knott Mill operation, bought by KQ in April 1979.

RTZ buys
Panamanian
copper stake

By Michael Pratt

Rio Tinto-Zinc, the international mining company, has bought 49 per cent of Cerro Colorado, a Panamanian company which has rights to a major copper deposit in Panama.

The stake consists of 29 per cent formerly held by Codemina, the Panamanian government agency, and 20 per cent owned by Texasgulf. RTZ paid Texasgulf, an American company, \$5.5m for the stake and other rights.

Up to \$13m is to be spent on a feasibility study over the next 18 months. If an agreement with Codemina is reached next year, RTZ will meet all costs until development spending is shared in proportion to shareholding. After that it will be divided pro rata.

Texasgulf has an option to take 15 per cent in the project. If it does not, RTZ will own Texasgulf about \$2m. Studies to date indicate 1,300m tonnes of reserves with an average copper grade of 0.78 per cent.

Applied
Computer
rights issue

By Michael Clark

A rights issue to raise £800,000 and huge increase in annual profits has been announced by Applied Computer Techniques (Holdings), the Birmingham-based software group.

The rights, which means the allotment of another 303,000 shares, will be on the basis of one-for-ten at 280p. The market received the news gleefully, pushing up the shares, quoted under rule 163 (2), by 20p to 345p. At this level they offer a discount of about 23 per cent over the issue price.

In addition, the directors intend to recommend total dividend of 2.7p gross for the full year to March 31, 1981.

Mr Lindsay Bury, chairman, said the money would be used to help finance the group's expansion policy, which continues apace. He emphasized that the group was operating well within its overdraft facilities, with cash-flow projections indicating it would be the case for the remainder of the year.

At the same time, the group reveals a leap in pre-tax profits of 92 per cent to £720,000, on turnover up from £3.1m to £5.56m.

A spokesman for the group said that these figures were far above any forecast made by the group when it came to market back in March last year.

Catering side lifts
UKO to £3.7m

By Our Financial Staff

The downturn in consumer spending has hit UKO International's ophthalmic lens and spectacle frame profits, which slipped 4.2 per cent in the year to March 31.

Fortunately its catering equipment interests recovered from their setback the previous year, almost doubling their pretax profits to £887,000. That gave group pretax profits an overall 9.2 per cent lift to £3.7m.

Sales last year rose by 12 per cent to £51.1m, with turnover in both areas showing an improvement. But the ophthalmic division was hit hard by high interest rates—group charges rose from £1.41m to £2.36m—and by its engineering strike. Competition from imports is creeping up, and an improvement in demand in the second half has disappeared since then.

The dividend has been maintained at 13.8p gross, yielding 11.2 per cent at 124p a share. The price rise on the 20 per cent actual tax charge is 6.0p.

The catering equipment side improved its profit by a fifth and lifted its earnings by "better management control of contract pricing and the containment of overheads".

UKO's chairman, Sir Ian Morrow, said the group was "pleased to have maintained its dividend at 13.8p gross, yielding 11.2 per cent at 124p a share. The price rise on the 20 per cent actual tax charge is 6.0p."

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KLM profits drop sharply

International

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines saw its net profits drop to £115m (£3.2m) in the year to March 31 from £182m a year earlier. Revenue was £13,200m, up 14 per cent from the year before.

The airline said it would propose to shareholders to transfer the profits to reserves.

KLM said that profits per share of £1100 nominal were

comparing the result per common share figures it should be taken into account that the 1978-79 results were reduced by £15m through payments of dividends to holders of preferential shares.

KLM said that no company tax was due over the profits in 1979-80 because of fiscal compensation possibilities, which amounted to about £120m after March 31, 1980.

The company said that in

Moody's said it had also lowered the ratings on International Harvester Credit Corp's four issues of senior debentures to BAA from A and its two subordinated debentures to BAA from BAA.

The rating service said its action reflected International Harvester's reduced debt quality measurements and uncertain prospects in the near and intermediate term.

AMEV earnings rise

AMEV, the second-largest Dutch insurance group, yesterday reported a 19 per cent rise in its net profits in the first quarter to £124.7m (£5.2m) from £102.8m in the first quarter of 1979.

Group turnover increased by 13 per cent in the first quarter to £193.5m from £174.0m in the first three months of 1979. Total sums insured in the first quarter rose to £156,300m from £153,700m.

AMEV said that together with realized gains on investments, profits before tax of its life insurance companies increased

Lazards' Hongkong deal

Lazards Brothers & Co has arranged a further ECGD-backed loan for Hongkong's Mass Transit Railway Corp, a HK\$36.7m buyer credit to finance a contract awarded to the Henry Boor-Gammon joint venture for the supply and installation of rail track and foundations for the Tsuen Wan extension and depot.

The funds are to be made available by Wardley and Hang Seng Bank. Wardley will act as manager and agent for the loan.

Daiei issue

Daiei Inc yesterday announced plans in Tokyo to issue a £20m 15-year convertible bond in London.

The bond will be underwritten by a syndicate headed by Morgan Grenfell and Yamachi International (Europe), and sold mainly to institutional investors in London, it said.

The bond will be listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Revival at ABN

Algemene Bank Nederland said its profits growth showed a marked revival in the first four months of 1980, but gave no figures.

In the prospectus for its £1350m (£75m) 104 per cent bond issue, the bank said it was moderately optimistic for the full-year results but there were too many uncertainties to make a forecast at this stage.

The bank's net profits were £127.2m in 1979, slightly above 1978 earnings of £127.2m.

The sale depends on the approval of the French authorities. Roussel-Uclaf is itself a subsidiary of Hoechst.

Foster Grant sale

Roussel-Uclaf said in Paris it would buy the United States' sunglasses manufacturer Foster Grant from Hoechst for \$25.5m.

The sale depends on the approval of the French authorities. Roussel-Uclaf is itself a subsidiary of Hoechst.

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M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-421

The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross	Net
99	59 Airpro Group	64	—	6.7	10.5
50	26 Armington & Rhodes	30	—	3.8	12.7
285	185 Bardon Hill	278	—	13.8	18.6
101	63 County Cars Pref	78	—	15.3	18.6
125	88 Deborah Ord	92	—	5.0	5.4
125	88 Frank Horell	117	—	7.9	6.7
129	90 Frederick Parker	102	—	12.8	14.2
156	102 George Blair	90	—	16.5	16.2
75	45 Jackson Group	742d	+2	6.0	8.1
153	103 James Burrough	104	—	7.2	6.9
300	242 Robert Jenkins	300	—	31.3	10.4
232	175 Torday Limited	2172d	—	15.1	7.0
34	114 Twinklford Ord	14	—	0.8	6.0
80	70 Twinklford Ord	76	—	12.0	15.3
56	23 Unifac Holdings	45	—	2.0	5.3
50	45 Unifac Holdings	45	—	4.4	4.6
99	42 Walter Alexander	94	+1	4.4	4.6
212	136 W. S. Yeates	212	—	12.1	5.7

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Grain, oil, sugar, cotton, wool, metals, and other commodities.

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Discount market

The banks were yesterday repaying the Bank of England a £100m tranche of the £1,000m they had borrowed against gilt-edged securities earlier in the year. This was the principal element in a shortage that required the authorities to give help on a very large scale to the discount market yesterday.

This assistance was channelled via large purchases of Treasury bills and small purchases of local authority bills, this paper being bought from houses and banks. Rates for secured money topped at about 16 1/2 per cent and came down to about 16 per cent by midday. For much of the afternoon, they stuck on 15 1/2 per cent, but dipped to 15 per cent by 4.15 p.m. when the clearing levelled within bounds of 15 1/2 and 16 1/2 per cent.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England discount rate 12 1/2 per cent.

Overnight rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Three months rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Six months rate 15 1/2 per cent.

One year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Two year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Three year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Four year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Five year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Six year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Seven year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Eight year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Nine year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Ten year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Eleven year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twelve year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Thirteen year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Fourteen year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Fifteen year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Sixteen year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Seventeen year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Eighteen year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Nineteen year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty one year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty two year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty three year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty four year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty five year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty six year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty seven year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty eight year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Twenty nine year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Thirty year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Thirty one year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

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Fifty six year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Fifty seven year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Fifty eight year rate 15 1/2 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Foreign exchange markets spent a quiet day yesterday with rates mostly holding narrowly at about the overnight positions. Sterling was an early exception, climbing by about 1 1/2 cents against the dollar, following its rise in New York overnight on what was believed to be one large buying order. But, at the close the pound's rise was trimmed to exactly half a cent, at \$2.2395. The effective cent at \$2.2395, having ended unchanged at 73.7, having reached 74.0 at the outset. The Japanese yen was the other currency to see any activity.

Sterling Spot and Forward

Market rates for sterling spot and forward contracts were mostly unchanged yesterday. The spot rate for sterling was 73.7, and the forward rate for sterling was 73.7. The market for sterling was quiet, with only a few small trades.

External exchange rate compared to December 31, 1979 was 12.7% unchanged.

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Wall Street

New York, June 11. Stocks closed at their best level of the day today after overcoming some late hesitation.

Advancing issues on the New York Stock Exchange numbered 311, while 291 stocks remained unchanged. The Dow Jones industrial average edged up 0.74 to 66.17. The average price per share was 37.25 cents.

Volume edged ahead to total 42,030,000 shares compared with 41,030,000 on Tuesday.

As the market closed, the Commerce Department said April business inventories rose by 1.3 per cent. The month's increase compared with a rise of 0.5 per cent in March. Analysts have been looking for a rise in the figure.

Oil news provided much of the market's impetus. The Opec ministers meeting in London today to an "understanding" on prices, and Exxon said the Baltimore Canyon field in the Atlantic might prove commercially viable after all.

A major Boston bank dropped the prime lending rate by 12 per cent and observers expect an early move to that level by others.

Spot gold prices faltered late today to finish New York dealers' bid at \$355.57, an ounce, down 2.75 from Tuesday's late level.

US commodities

New York, June 11. GOLD at NY closed at \$355.57, an ounce, down 2.75 from Tuesday's late level.

SILVER at NY closed at \$10.10, an ounce, down 0.10 from Tuesday's late level.

COPPER at NY closed at \$1.10, a pound, down 0.01 from Tuesday's late level.

WHEAT at NY closed at \$1.10, a bushel, down 0.01 from Tuesday's late level.

CORN at NY closed at \$1.10, a bushel, down 0.01 from Tuesday's late level.

SOYBEANS at NY closed at \$1.10, a bushel, down 0.01 from Tuesday's late level.

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PERSONAL CHOICE



Chase, John Standing: The Other Art (ITV, 7.30)

We come to the end of the BBC Wales series The Chase (BBC 2, 6.55), six years' worth of films about a man who went to fight in the Spanish Civil War, concluding instalment has at least one excellent bit as well told by Tom Jones, a former transport official who was sentenced to death. His death was actually sent to his parents. When he returned found his death benefits cash in a drawer. He says, and thus became a very rare individual—a man able to enjoy the wages of death, without having to be the customary dread preliminary.

Winning film on BBC 2 tonight, Douglas B. Smith's *Star Legend: A Pilot's Story* (8.30). It has seen on BBC North, a screening which won for it 'Television Society's regional programme award'. It's a tribute to the Lancaster bombers and the men in them. Jack Currie is one of them. He survived and fought in Lancaster, and in tonight's film he is his old Battle of Britain airfield at Wickenby, and re-lives his war years. His book *Lancaster* is well known to you.

'Ripping Yarn' (BBC 1, 8.15), getting its second he one about the Yorkshire football club that has not been for six years, a fact which has not dimmed all loyalty of Gordon Strachan, played by this film (at least in this series of period spoofs). Michael another repeat tonight is James Andrew Hall's *Out* (BBC 2, 9.40). It is about homosexuals. I can't come late, but not too late, into the life of love here, played by Jimmy Jewell, former comedian and straight actor.

SYMBOLS MEAN: (STEREO); *BLACK AND WHITE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Who's Who in the Oceans: 7.05 Root Locus: 7.20 Cyclobutadiene. Closedown at 7.30.

10.15 For Schools. College: Merry-go-round (Keep up with the Times, 7). Closedown at 10.20.

11.25 You and Me: Swing and Sway. Saying hello in dance. Plus an Asian story, told in English.

11.40 For Schools. College: Everyday Maths (The Last Count). Closedown at 12.00.

12.55 Debrau Canu: Welsh hymn singing.

1.30 Chamberwick Green: Puppet story for children (7.15 News).

2.00 International Show Jumping: Benson and Hedges Championships. From the grounds of Cardiff Castle. The Opening Stroke: The first event in this three-day show.

3.55 Play School: George Terry's story. The Frog that Jumped, told by Carol Leader and Michael Mann: 4.50 Baggy Pants and the Nitwits: Two cartoons: 4.40 The Red Hand Gang: Jewel poses as a football star. Start of a four-episode serial.

5.10 We're Going Places: New

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Modern art from 1848: 7.05 Computers—file processing: 7.30 Fatigue. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.

1.35 Closedown at 1.55.

2.00 International Tennis: The Stella Artois Championships, from Queen's Club, London. Live coverage of quarter-final day. Commentary by Dan Maskell, John Barrett and Peter West.

3.50 Open University: Chemical equilibrium: 5.15 Mining: 5.40 Database management system: 6.15 Biological bases of behaviour: 6.30 The Sunday Night Market: 6.44 The Colliers' Crusade: Final film in this series about the Welsh miners who went to Spain to fight Franco. The housecoming, and the memories the nonprofessional

THAMES

9.30 Schools: The English Programme (the role of English): 9.57 Stop, Look, Listen (fairground life): 10.10 Alive and Kicking (set roles): 10.31 Laying and Growing (post-natal care): 10.48 About Books (living in the past): 11.10 Reading with Lenny: 11.22 Leapfrog (musical): 11.39 Over to You (tears and hearing): 11.55 Beany and Cecil: Cartoon: 12.00 Song Book: Songs for the young: guest artist is Sue Robinson: 12.10 Once Upon a Time: the story of the Emperor's new clothes: 12.30 The Special Child: about mentally handicapped children at school.

1.30 News: 1.30 Thames News: 1.30 For Middle with Love: A difficult conversation for father and son about the mother's illness. With Nerys Davies. 2.00 Houseparty: Women present a programme mainly for women. 2.25 Racing: from Sandown Park. We see the 2.30 Foodbreakers of

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089KHz or 245m/1163KHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909KHz or 433m/693KHz and 66.91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215KHz and 90.25 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200KHz and 92.95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720KHz/417m. LBC 251m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648KHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.3 VHF.

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TELEVISION

series about where to go, what to do. A visit to an old brewery there is now a house of horror, and a cycling trip through the Derbyshire Dales. With Peter Purves, Sue Aston, 5.35 The Wombles.

5.40 News: with Richard Baker: 5.55 Nationwide: all the regions unite at about 6.20.

6.55 It's a Knockout: The setting for tonight's fun and games is Leatherhead in Surrey. The competing teams are from Bracknell, Hereford and Mole Valley.

7.45 Girls' Guide: Comedy about a would-be revolutionary. Tonight, unusually, he finds himself on the side of justice. With Robert Lindsay in the title role.

8.15 Ripping Yarn: Golden Gordon. Another of those period shows starring Michael Palin. It's about a comedian's football supporter and a team that never wins (See Personal Choice) (7.1).

8.50 Points of View: Viewers' letters answered by Barry Took. An entertaining ten minutes.

9.00 News: with Richard Baker.

9.15 Star Trek: A Corcoran for Stargate. Polson, intended for Hurch, finds its way by mistake into Stargate (7).

soldiers brought back with them (See Personal Choice).

7.25 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing: 7.30 Fatigue. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.

1.35 Closedown at 1.55.

2.00 International Tennis: The Stella Artois Championships, from Queen's Club, London. Live coverage of quarter-final day. Commentary by Dan Maskell, John Barrett and Peter West.

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TELEVISION

10.15 Living Legends: Dick Whelan. An investigation by Magnus Magnusson (7).

10.50 International Show Jumping: The Benson and Hedges Championships. Highlights from today's events in Cardiff.

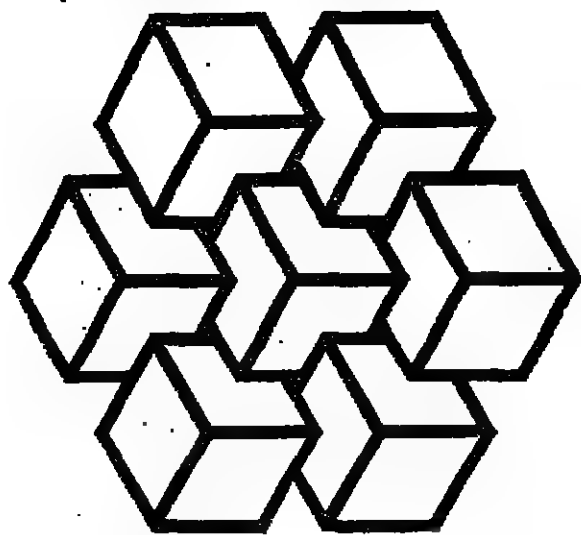
11.35 Film: The Landlord (1970). Satire on race relations in the United States, with Beau Bridges as a white landlord with a household of black tenants. Also starring Pearl Bailey. Film ends at 1.25.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 7.05 News, 7.15 News, 7.20 News, 7.30 News, 7.40 News, 7.50 News, 8.00 News, 8.10 News, 8.20 News, 8.30 News, 8.40 News, 8.50 News, 9.00 News, 9.10 News, 9.20 News, 9.30 News, 9.40 News, 9.50 News, 10.00 News, 10.10 News, 10.20 News, 10.30 News, 10.40 News, 10.50 News, 11.00 News, 11.10 News, 11.20 News, 11.30 News, 11.40 News, 11.50 News, 12.00 News, 12.10 News, 12.20 News, 12.30 News, 12.40 News, 12.50 News, 1.00 News, 1.10 News, 1.20 News, 1.30 News, 1.40 News, 1.50 News, 2.00 News, 2.10 News, 2.20 News, 2.30 News, 2.40 News, 2.50 News, 3.00 News, 3.10 News, 3.20 News, 3.30 News, 3.40 News, 3.50 News, 4.00 News, 4.10 News, 4.20 News, 4.30 News, 4.40 News, 4.50 News, 5.00 News, 5.10 News, 5.20 News, 5.30 News, 5.40 News, 5.50 News, 6.00 News, 6.10 News, 6.20 News, 6.30 News, 6.40 News, 6.50 News, 7.00 News, 7.10 News, 7.20 News, 7.30 News, 7.40 News, 7.50 News, 8.00 News, 8.10 News, 8.20 News, 8.30 News, 8.40 News, 8.50 News, 9.00 News, 9.10 News, 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A message from Italy's Finmeccanica

We're 30 companies, 51 plants and 90,000 people offering you all the technological and productive power you want



Major Finmeccanica sector

ENERGY



ANSALDO
AMN, AMN
Breda, Soprin
GIE

AUTOMOTIVE



ALFA ROMEO
ALFA ROMEO
SPICA

AEROSPACE



AERITALIA
ELSA
SELENIA

DIESEL



VM
ISOTTA FRASCHINI
DUCATI MECANICA

DIVERSIFIED ENGINEERING

COMPONENTS

ENGINEERING

MANUFACTURING

MISCELLANEOUS

OMG, SAPOG
Italtector
FAG, Meridionale

Seino
San Giorgio Elettronica
San Giorgio Pire
JOR
CML, Wind

Imagine drawing upon the technical and productive skills of more than 90,000 engineers and workers. Putting to work for you the management abilities and resources of 30 companies in command of 51 modern, fully-equipped factories. You can — by using the technological and productive power of Finmeccanica. It's a group of Italy's most advanced, well-managed

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ITALY

Unions turn from broad national issues to the nitty-gritty

Union politics in Italy are as confusing to the outsider as national politics. The general impression is one of large flag-waving rallies, endless speeches which are long on rhetoric but short on concrete proposals, internal party squabbles and long midnight negotiations with the Government.

To give them their due, union leaders have always taken a broad view of national problems. Their emphasis has been not so much on the hard basics of salary negotiations but more on the general economic development of the country. Inflation, development of the south, youth unemployment, labour mobility have been recurring themes in most negotiations between unions and Government.

But now union leaders are beginning to realize that it is not what their members want. Signor Enzo Martina, the secretary-general of the metal workers' union (Federazione Lavoratori Metalmeccanici), a socialist, young, precise and articulate, is very much in tune with the new mood. Italians, he says, are badly in need of facts and there is a feeling on the factory floor that the big general themes are beyond the control of the unions.

It is difficult to say why the unions have found it so difficult to influence national development. Signor Martina continues but perhaps the lack of clear alternatives at government level has made it impossible. Some say it would all have been different with the Communist Party in government. Others think the Communist Party has deliberately weakened the unions in its attempts to get into power. Whatever the reason, Signor Martina avers his members are getting impatient.

It is all very well to talk about the development of the south—something which Signor Martina believes is essential to the wellbeing of the country—but it is no longer means anything concrete to the worker in the northern factories. They support the cause, he says, because they have been conditioned to do so, not because they have any real interest in bringing jobs to the south.

similar subject. There is not much sympathy or even understanding, Signor Martina explains, about the problems the young are facing today. "Our members simply see young people turning down the jobs and not understanding that many of them would rather have the instability than the boredom of a full-time industrial job. They do not want the security and often prefer to move on every few months."

There is the same sort of incomprehension of the problem of drugs in the factory. "Drug addiction is still not very widespread but it could become so in the future if we fail to face the difficulties at an early stage."

Terrorism is perhaps one of the best examples of an evil the unions did not tackle until late in the day. Signor Martina says: "This is a problem that union members can identify with directly—not so much because they have first-hand experience of terrorism but because there is a growing awareness that past attitudes, a negative approach to institutions and authority in general, an inclination to minimize such improvements and changes as there have been, may have encouraged some to take the next step towards armed violence."

Signor Martina believes there are signs of a change in the belligerent attitudes and aggressive language characteristic of the unions in the past. "Perhaps," he says, "there is a real need to change the atmosphere, to be more positive about the successes there have been. But even here there is a feeling of impotence, a feeling that the tools to fight terrorism are just not available."

As a result of all this, our members are turning their attention inward to the factory floor. They are directing their efforts at salary negotiations, working conditions and other easily identifiable local problems. "This has led to a growing gap between the shop-floor and the national leadership. For example, we know that all sorts of local and completely unofficial agreements between shop stewards and management exist. The only way we can



Mario Didó (left), secretary general, Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro; Enzo Martina (centre), secretary general, Federazione Lavoratori Metalmeccanici; and Giorgio Benvenuto, secretary general, Unione Italiana del Lavoro.

cope with the problem is to follow the mood and to give more emphasis to concrete demands at company and factory level. One example of this is the present round of negotiations between the FLM and Fiat for the new company contract. "Here the FLM has spent considerable time analysing the problems of both Fiat and the car industry in general in an attempt to find out how these will affect the future of our workers. While salary negotiations and jobs are important, we are also trying to change the whole system by which work in the factory is organized. Instead of thinking in

terms of the production line we must now think in terms of process control. Unless we do this we shall be no more than members of their needs." But old habits die hard and even within the FLM there is opposition to this sort of approach.

"Instead of thinking only of salaries it is now necessary to analyse fiscal problems—an area which is becoming increasingly complex in Italy. Rather than flattening out job differentials as the FLM has tended to do in the past, I would like to see more pay going to the higher grades in an attempt to promote professionalism. But this is another change in attitude which is running into opposition."

"The need to produce concrete results has also led union federations to a change in strategy at the national level. We have managed to get our hands on our idealism, but we have not thrown out our idealism. We have a sense of direction in that direction, not by idealism, but by instead of idealism there is now

Mary V.

A passion for labels

Italians have a disconcerting habit of labelling themselves: they like it to be known that they are Marxists or Catholics, or liberals or the Croce stamp or whatever they feel they may be. The disconcerting to outsiders is that the labels are not always as clear-cut as they seem. The labels are not always as clear-cut as they seem. The labels are not always as clear-cut as they seem.

The comparison is not exact because it is not said that the Italian Communists are simply part of a line beginning at Moscow and going on, after touching Rome, to Paris or Madrid and London. Or that the Catholics represent a uniform line of thought. There are ideas, moreover, which keep the Italians rather closely connected to more than one stimulus from outside.

They have had a prominent role in European affairs since the birth of the idea of a community. At the time of the establishment of the EEC, the left voted against Italian participation but now the acceptance of the European idea is widespread, even if views on how a now expanded Community should develop show that differences still exist.

The Communists now work energetically in the European Parliament, which must sometimes disturb the shades of the great postwar trio of Europeans made up of Adenauer and Schuman and the Italian de Gasperi. And with Europe goes the Community's defence, which means a constant search for a satisfactory relationship with the United States.

The Moscow connexion is there. While the tidy-minded would like to see a clear-cut decision by the Communists in favour of the West against the Soviet Union, as really binding proof that the party has genuinely adopted democratic habits, the Communists will not oblige. They feel free to criticize individual Russian actions and to go as far along the Western line as accepting the Atlantic Alliance as a necessary evil without giving up their occasional bursts of anti-Americanism.

An issue such as the invasion of Afghanistan is doubly distasteful to them because it shows international communism in a bad light and, if they want to be strong in their condemnation, leads them dangerously into the direction of a wholeheartedly pro-Western stance, at least by association. Contacts with Moscow

can also prove useful. Italian governments, presumably have a line of their own through the Communists to the thinking in Moscow of the more moderate elements in the Russian hierarchy.

The long European experience has probably helped Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister, to provide a tactful presidency over the Community at a time when it is assailed by problems of unexpected magnitude in the crucial relations with the Americans as well as strains within the Community such as the British demands for budgetary reform.

The Italians set themselves a series of tasks at the opening of their presidency which looked more likely to be achieved than they do now. They wanted the problem of the British contribution out of the way, a strengthening of the European Parliament and an improvement in relations between Parliament and the European executive. Instead, Rome has had to attempt a lead in keeping together a Europe which suddenly saw its unity expiring over the consequences of the Iranian and Afghanisthan crises.

The Second World War is a natural zone in which the Italians would have been represented because of the strength of the left at home. One of the achievements which the makers of Italian foreign policy point to with pride is the open frontier with Yugoslavia.

The postwar quarrels over the future of Trieste, which at times brought new alarms of an armed conflict, have not been forgotten. But the main cause now for discontent is not that too little is being done to remove friction but that the Italians have done too little to help Trieste once they had got it back. The country is whole because more conscious of this sentiment as a result of exposure of the feelings of the inhabitants at the death of Tito.

Africa is near and so is the Middle East. The Italians felt at an advantage in dealing with the Third World because they could not be mistaken for a colonial power in view of the fact that their colonies had been taken away from them. Until the time of the oil crisis there was a psychological limit on the way Italians could publicly express their southward and eastward looking. Europe was supposed to have complete priority. Too much attention towards the Arabs or even some of the African countries was regarded as under-valuing the whole baggage of faith in democracy and a modern, industrialized future repre-

sented by the European choice.

That period is now a thing of the past and in any event did not prevent Italian efforts at purely economic penetration of the Third World. Here, in a sense, there is a wire which passes back into the body politic because it is common for some sociologists to regard the more dilapidated areas of the south as sharing the problems of the Third World, and to consider that Naples more or less marks the beginning of a form of civilization which is more tied to the Mediterranean than to Western Europe, economically, historically and socially.

Arguably, Italy does not make use of all the lines which it has to different aspects of the international scene. But the points of contact are there and it does not in theory cost the country much to activate them.

Only in one sphere of policy is there a special ministry outside of what can reasonably be defined as foreign affairs. The present Government is the first to have a portfolio dealing with Europe.

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توكذا من الأصل

Faces of power: Peter Nichols gives profiles of four of the nation's political leaders—and one runner-up

Pertini

Not a new face— but a new style



dash of exuberance on the scene is provided by Pertini, who at this autumn. He is head of state 1 ago with the number of votes in y of the republic. ong socialist, he is ility of formidable

mental and physical energies who has impressed Italians with his forthright approach to political problems. He makes fuller public use of the President's powers than did any of his predecessors. His main worries are the gap between politicians and people—which he sees as

dangerously large—and, of course, terrorism. He has drawn on his great authority as a hero of anti-fascism to call for a new type of resistance movement, this time directed against the terrorists. Although his face is not new, his style is.

Cossiga

President's choice as Prime Minister



The idea of offering the prime ministership to Signor Francesco Cossiga came personally from President Pertini. Signor Cossiga is a Christian Democrat (like every other prime minister for more than three decades) and was a friend of Aldo Moro, his party's leader who was

murdered two years ago by terrorists. Signor Cossiga was then Minister of the Interior and showed both humanity and a sense of duty in resigning when his efforts at seeking to free his friend from the terrorists ended unsuccessfully. He then kept in the background

until he formed his first government in August, 1979. He was later able to expand a minority administration into a coalition with its own parliamentary majority. To his own Christian Democrats, he added the Socialists and the Republicans.

Berlinguer

Communist believer in broad coalition

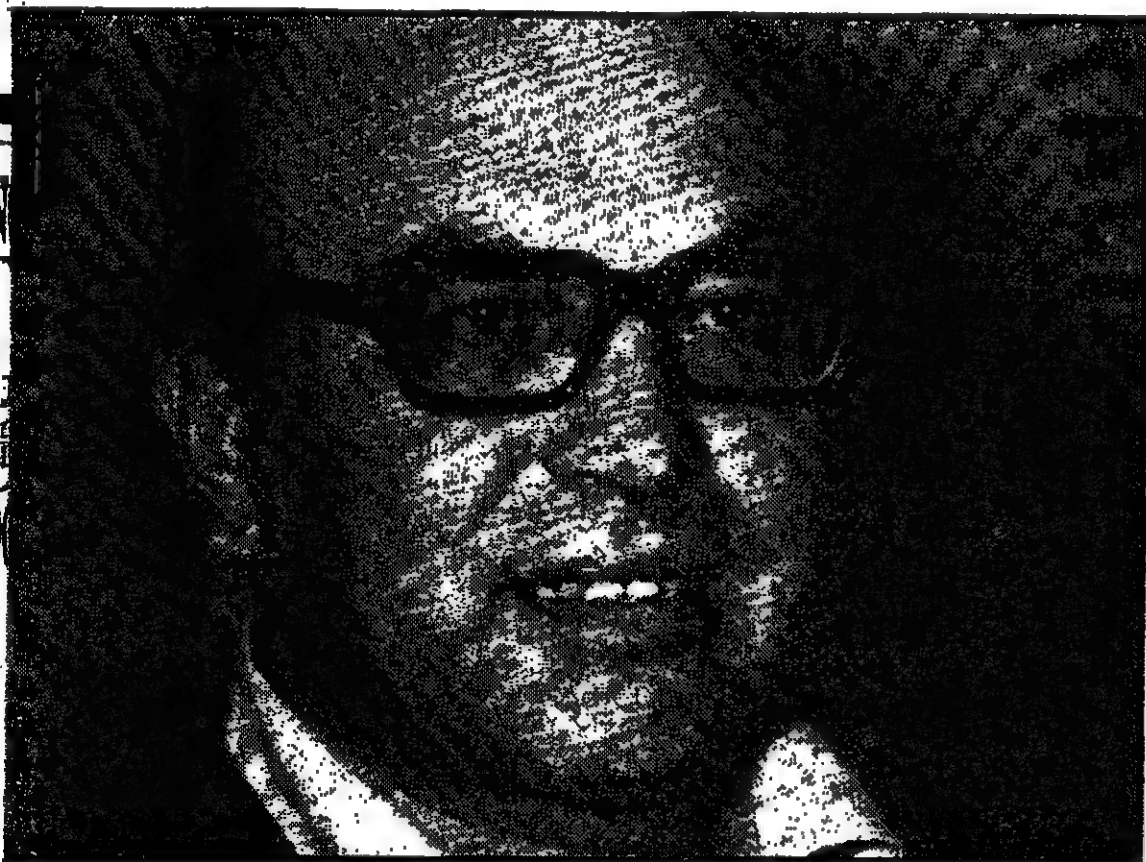


This is a time for Gardians. Signor Cossiga was born in Sassari and so was his cousin, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the leader of the Communist Party, which is the second biggest in the Italian Parliament. Signor Berlinguer is now in opposition but he has not discarded his idea that the Communists should aim to

come to power as full members of a broad coalition, and not on their own or with just other parties of the left. He is the exponent of a particularly Italian concept that the more different shades of opinion are included in government, the better equipped the administration will be to face national problems.

He had reached the point of being part of the official parliamentary alliance which supported the minority government in office immediately before Signor Cossiga. He also abides by the idea of Eurocommunism. He was its most convincing exponent before international tensions inevitably meant that the idea lost attractiveness.

The dark horse in Pertini stable



nedato Craxi ly he prefers to as Bettino) was President Pertini band at the prime ip before Signor cceeded. He

failed, of course, but if one day the problem of the lack of an alternative in the structure of political power to Christian Democracy is met by offering the prime ministership to one of the

other party leaders, even if the general structure of power remained the same, Signor Craxi would be the most obvious candidate. President Pertini is not supposed to have much

personal feeling for Signor Craxi but, as a Socialist, he would certainly not mind becoming the president who broke the Christian Democrat monopoly and to do this he would need the Socialist secretary.

Unknown defeated machine's man



Most faces in Italian politics are familiar, much too familiar, for the flexibility of the system and its credibility with the public who are constantly calling for new faces. Signor Gerardo Bianco is one.

chairman of the Christian Democrat deputies, which is an influential position, against the official candidate. He was not then well known although he was evidently popular with his parliamentary colleagues. Despite all the clamour

for new faces, there was a good deal of shock, and even resentment, that an unknown with almost no apparatus of his own inside the party should have defeated the machine's man. This reaction says a lot about, but not for, the state of Italian politics.



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News for the home: an ice-making machine

The first domestic ice-making machine is born.
It is the ACM25 and is exclusive to Primont-Scotman, Milan
(Italy). The machine produces crystal clear ice and, because the
ice is devoid of calcareous deposits, it is purer than the water
used to produce it.

The ACM25 is functional, takes up little space (38 x 38 x 64 cm)
and can be placed easily in any space: in the kitchen, office book-
shelves, next to the bar in the living room.
The machine produces 10 kilos of ice per day. Approximately
180 cubes, that is three and a half kilos of ice, are always available
in the special reserve department.

The ACM25 does not need fixed connections for water supply; only
a power point is needed. Half an hour after it has been "filled
up" with water (with a handy
jug which comes with the
machine) the first cubes of ice
are ready.

The so-called
"cubes" have, to be useful,
a special, original and amusing
shape; furthermore, they do not
stick to each other and are long-
lasting.

The ACM25 stops ice production
if the ice is not removed, and
starts again automatically as
soon as ice is taken away. The
exclusive manufacturing system,
which guarantees the crystal
quality of Scotman ice, is
patented all over the world.

The ACM25 is born for the
home; it is just so useful in
the office, in clubs, in small
communities and in pleasure
craft.

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ITALY



Two welding robots await their next Strada body-shell at Fiat's Turin plant.

Why the engineers have the edge

Dams in Pakistan, chemical
plants in the Soviet Union,
a steel mill in Brazil, roads
in central Africa, oil
refineries in Nigeria, pipe-
lines in Algeria: with these
projects and many more to
their name Italian engineers
have built up a reputation
and credibility second to
none in the developing
world over the past two
decades.

It is probably no coinci-
dence, for example, that the
exodus of Italian techni-
cians working in Iran has
been negligible. A lack of
political involvement and an
ability to work in the most
difficult of conditions have
often given Italians an edge
over their bigger and richer
competitors.

In addition, Iran to Italy means
a \$3,000m deep-water port at
Bandar Abbas and a steel-
mill at Isfahan—not to men-
tion another \$2,000m in
other engineering projects
such as gas pipelines and
structures.

Italian engineering com-
panies were slower than
most to discover world mar-
kets. This was largely
because Italy offered plenty
of opportunities until the
beginning of the 1970s when
the country's period of
explosive growth began to
level off.

At the beginning of the
decade, for example, Sanin
Progetti, the design and
engineering subsidiary of
the state-controlled hydro-
carbons holding ENI, still
had 50 per cent of its work
load in Italy. Over about

five years the company
switched emphasis until
some 90 per cent of its
order book is now filled
with overseas contracts.
This sort of flexibility
coupled with an ability to
make the most of changing
situations has been charac-
teristic of almost all the
major engineering com-
panies. The casualties such
as Italcantieri have either
not had the financial back-
ing or management skill
necessary to adapt.

Broadly speaking, it has
been the sectors with a
solid home-based experience
behind them—cars, petro-
chemicals, steel, civil en-
gineering—that have done
well abroad. But almost all
of them have at some time
or another come up against
the main problem of
finance.

Until the middle of the
1970s Italy was considered a
high risk case on interna-
tional money markets. Both
state-controlled and private
companies therefore had
difficulty raising money
abroad. At home, the Gov-
ernment was both reluctant
and slow to grant export
credit facilities and, as a
result, a number of com-
panies lost important con-
tracts. It was only in the
late 1970s that the whole
system of financing exports
was given a long overdue
overhaul.

Engineering companies
have not had much success
in overseas markets when
the Italian market has been
either slow to develop or

when it has been heavily
dependent on imports of
foreign technology. The
main casualty has been ma-
chinery. Signor Ossola would
like to see a "de-provinci-
alize" the bank, making it
more of a national institu-
tion, more effective in pro-
moting the growth of the
Mezzogiorno, reversing the
tendency to concentrate
deposits in the South for
lending in the North.

There is likely to be more
support for medium-sized
and smaller firms, more
financing of exports, more
foreign exchange dealing,
more underwriting of new
issues, more activity in gen-
eral in the foreign sector, in
which Signor Ossola admits
the bank's role is marginal.
He is starting his task at
the time when the economy
is still performing much
better than thought possible
only months ago. The
reserves are high, and Sign-
or Ossola sees no dangers
for the lira in the European
monetary system, at least
not till late in the year.
Even if the oil deficit in
1980 rises to 15,000,000
lire (\$3,300m) he believes
the balance of payments
will still be able to end the
year in equilibrium if not in
surplus.

The terms of trade how-
ever are worsening, and Sign-
or Ossola is not alone in
being concerned at the in-
creasing loss of competi-
tivity of exports. One cause
for preoccupation is that
main export earners are
"mature" sectors such as
textiles, clothing and foot-
wear, and unconvincing
machinery, in all of which
Third World production will
be an increasing threat.

While Italy last year was
still able to enlarge its
share of world markets, he
believes that the volume of
exports this year will not
more than keep pace with
the general increase in
world trade.

The future shape of
Banco di Napoli's foreign
networks is still under con-
sideration. Signor Ossola
would like to project the
bank more in the Mediter-
ranean and Arab territories.
But admits his ideas are not
clear yet.

London will undoubtedly
be one important base for
international operations,
though it is uncertain
whether Banco di Napoli, in
addition to its representative
office there, will find it is
best served by maintaining
unchanged its 25 per cent
share in the Irian Inter-
national Bank. This con-
sideration is one of the
so-called banks of the
"intesa" or "agreement".

A new wind is blowing at
Banco di Napoli in Rome—
seventh Italian bank in size
of deposits and the biggest
in the south—since the
appointment in April of
Signor Rinaldo Ossola as
chairman.

For much of the 1970s
Banco di Napoli had the
image of a sluggish, over-
staffed bank, run by a
board better versed in
Christian Democrat patron-
age and managerial inefficiency, and
accustomed to unadven-
turous, non-productive lend-
ing to local authorities and
public institutions. It came
in for criticism from the
auditors a few years ago
and in 1977 managed—a
rare achievement among the
leading Italian banks—to
make a loss of about
11,000m lire (then about
£7m).

Signor Ossola, well known
in the international financial
world, arrived with the
prestige of a former direc-
tor of the Bank of Italy who
recently served in the Gov-
ernment as a non-political
Minister of Foreign Trade.
Born in November 1913, he
is a northerner from Lecco
on Lake Como, who made
his career with the central
bank after a brief period as
a university lecturer and a
course at the London School
of Economics. He brings an
unfamiliar breadth of vision
to the provincial bankers of
Naples.

The bank now faces re-
organization, both internally
and internationally. Domesti-
cally, Signor Ossola would
like to see a "de-provinci-
alize" the bank, making it
more of a national institu-
tion, more effective in pro-
moting the growth of the
Mezzogiorno, reversing the
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There is likely to be more
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national Bank. This con-
sideration is one of the
so-called banks of the
"intesa" or "agreement".

Ossola - the new wind blowing at the Banco



Signor Rinaldo Ossola,
chairman of
Banco di Napoli.

Istituto San Paolo di
Torino, Monte Dei Paschi di
Siena, Banco di Napoli and
Banco di Sicilia.

Signor Ossola's interest in
the Arab world is rein-
forced by being president of
the National Association for
Arab-Arab friendship. He is
particularly aware of the
danger of an "explosive
mixture" being generated
by a combination of petro-
dollar surpluses and politi-
cal tensions in the Middle
East. By the end of 1980,
the non-expendable surplus
accumulated by Opec coun-

tries is likely to amount to
\$115,000m, matched by defi-
cits of about a third of this
among industrialized coun-
tries and of about two
thirds among the heavily in-
debted importers of the
Fourth World.

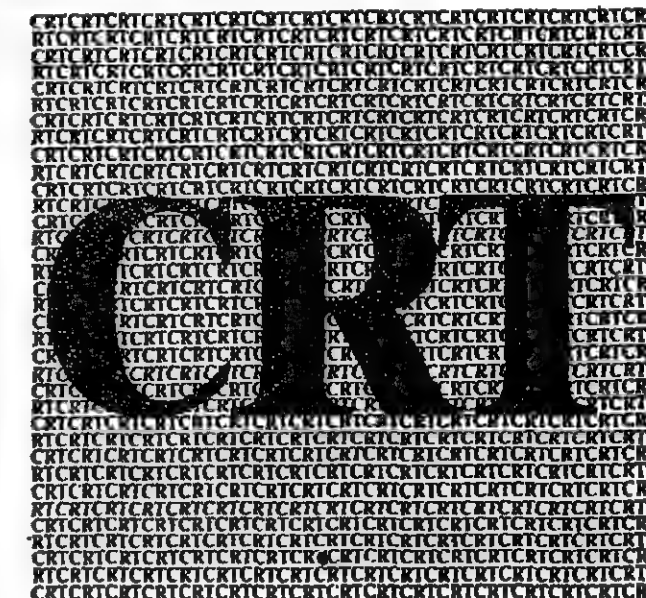
Now that efforts to recy-
cle petrodollars through an
international Monetary
Fund substitution account
in special drawing rights
have failed or at least been
shelved, Signor Ossola
believes that Europe should
offer the European unit of
account, or ECU, as a
means of payment. "The
unit would help to ensure
Europe's own oil supplies
and provide Opec countries
with a means of preserving
the value of their revenues,

the ECU being the
basket of current
backed by Europe-
ary System coun-
tries.

Moreover, he
recent meeting of
ciation: "The acc-
the ECU as a mea-
ment by the Opec
could stimulate the
of an international
system with serv-
currencies, reg-
well defined ge-
areas, like the
States, Europe, J
Opec."

In the meantime
that the present
"recalls the spec-
world recession,
ably worse, becau-
tries increased de-
terdependence, the
the 1930s."

In his view, it
no answer—
practical—to free
of oil or allow it to
"natural" level,
ket forces would
rapid consump-
and bring a cri-
crisis when reser-
tomorrow. He also
the trend toward
tiousness, on the
it harms not only
the world, but also
the industrialized
For the latter to
tect labour-inten-
sities, thereby dis-
rational distribu-
internal resources.
Instead, people
work for trianglu-
work for trianglu-
Arab world and
Africa, in which
doctors allot per-
surplus to the d-
of productive ex-
the Third Wc
management assi-
equipment from
trialized countries
Joi



BALANCE SHEET 1

The Board of Directors
of the Cassa di Ris-
parmio di Torino, meet-
ing on the 28/3/1980
under the chairmanship
of the Hon. Prof.
Emanuela Savio, has
approved the balance
sheet for 1979.
NET PROFIT for the
year was LIT. 6057
MILLION, which has
enabled us to distribute
LIT. 270 MILLION to
CHARITIES AND PUBLIC
UTILITY ENTER-
PRISES and, with
further allocations, to
increase CAPITAL
RESERVES to LIT.
265.8 BILLIONS.
The good
results achieved in
1979 arising from a
wider range of ser-
vices, an im-
provement in the
operational infra-

structure and a growing
trust from customers,
have made possible a
strengthening of the
Institute's capitaliza-
tion:
DEPOSITS are LIT. 5445
BILLIONS. TOTAL
ASSETS are LIT. 64115
BILLIONS, of which LIT.
5083 BILLIONS have
been employed in ECO-
NOMIC AND FINAN-
CIAL INVESTMENTS.

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Dott. RONCO Gius

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Dott. BANZATTI I
Deputy Managing I
Rap. RINALDI Carlo
Dott. GALLETTI
Avv. PIPPIONE RI



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Steel industry was the lucky late-comer

The steel industry in Italy,
in a happy position than
that of other European
countries. Production has
been kept reasonably steady
over the past five years, job
levels have been main-
tained, losses are slightly
down this year and a few
sectors—steel reinforcing
bars manufactured by the
Bresciani in Northern Italy
and special steels—are
healthy.

Italy has been lucky in
some ways. As its steel in-
dustry developed long after
that of its main competitors
it is blessed with relatively
modern plant and technol-
ogy. Because producers had
to rely on imports of raw
materials most of the steel
mills were spread widely at
Italy's main ports, Genoa,
Naples and Taranto. Re-
organization was possible
without upsetting large geo-
graphical areas.

But, having modern plant
is one thing. Where Italy
has been less fortunate is in
starting production just
when world markets are
going through a recession.
The cost of financing invest-
ments also has been disas-
tremely high. Government
funds for IRI, the state
holding company which con-
trols more than half of the
country's steel production
through Italsider, Dalmine
and Terni, have either been
inadequate or have arrived
too late. As a result, the
financial holding company,
Finsider, has been unable to
meet many of Italsider's
investment needs out of its
own purse and has been

forced to borrow on open
markets.

At present Finsider is
asking its parent company
IRI for a new share capital
increase of 1,500,000 lire to
meet its own losses and Ital-
sider's reconstruction and
building programmes. IRI in
turn is still waiting parlia-
mentary approval for its
new funding. Italsider, which
registered losses of
250,000m lire in 1979, about
90,000m lire down on the
previous year, is hardly in a
position to wait. Last year
both short and long-term
debts, totalling 3,900,000m
lire, amounted to more than
its annual turnover of
3,120,000m lire.

Italsider needs the money
to complete modernization
at Cornigliano near Genoa.
But its most important pro-
ject is the reconstruction
and reconversion of the
Bagnoli mills in Naples.
This will cost some
400,000m lire.

Italy is hoping that about
a third of the total will be
covered by grants from the
French. But in order to soften
French, German and Bel-
gian opposition to the
scheme the Italians have
had to agree to delay the
start of production of steel
coils at Bagnoli from the
end of 1982 to Summer,
1983.

At the moment Italy is
one of the main customers
of French and German steel
coil manufacturers. Their
future will not look so
bright when Bagnoli starts
producing 1 million tonnes
of coils a year. However a

delay in production at
Bagnoli may appease opponents.

With a 300,000 tonnes a year
reduction in steel coil
production at Cornigliano
this should at least prevent
surplus capacity on the
European market.

Bagnoli is one of the few
major structural problems
left for Italsider. After
years of indecision the idea
to build another vast steel
complex at Gioia Tauro in
Calabria has been finally
abandoned and the Govern-
ment is now busy finding
substitute development for
the job-hungry area.

With capacity and employ-
ment levels now set for
the foreseeable future,
Italy's main aims are to im-
prove the quality of its
production and to find new
markets, mainly overseas.
More emphasis is now going
into research, advanced
technology and marketing.

Italsider and Dalmine, for
example, are particularly in-
terested in supplying speci-
alized products for the oil
industry. Exports of technol-
ogy have also been another
development in the past few
years. Finsider is involved
in the construction of the
large steel complex at Ban-
dar Abbas in Iran, and
more recently the company
signed a joint contract with
the Japanese Kawasaki and
the Brazilian Siderbars for
the construction of a three
million ton-a-year steel
plant at Tubarao, about 300
miles north of Rio de
Janeiro.

M.V.

Know-how in Italiano

50 years of advanced chemistry
50 years of production experience
50 years of daily contacts with
social, economical and ecological problems.

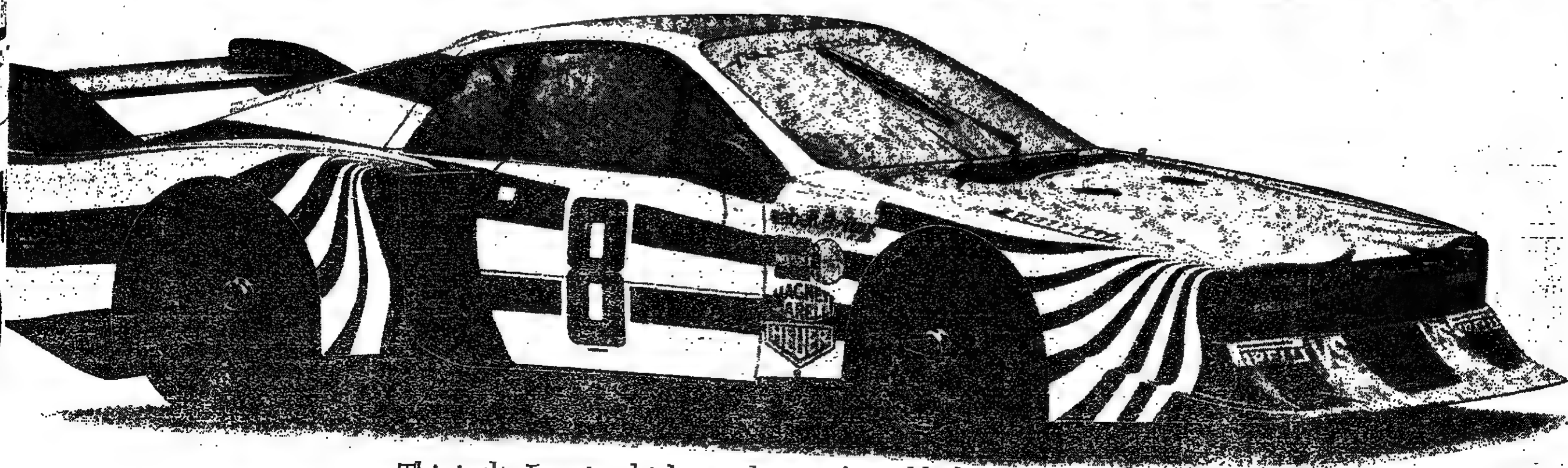
It isn't easy to know how to produce
detergents, soaps, fatty acids and fatty acid derivatives;
but it is even more difficult
to solve the problems of
harmonizing production with supplies,
chemistry with ecology,
quality with costs.

Science, experience,
global view of the role of the enterprise:
this is the know-how
most needed to-day in the world: this is
the know-how which Mira Lanza offers to the world.

MIRALANZA
The future as a tradition

معرفة من الأصل

Lancia in battle dress.

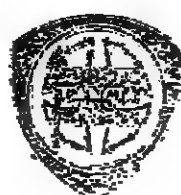


This is the Lancia which won last year's World Championship for Makes (for cars up to 2000 cc).

This year it's doing even better. After four races it's ahead of every other car in the field.

Porsche and BMW eat our dust.

The Lancia Monte Carlo Turbo.



FACTS AND FIGURES

For the traveller

How to get there

Air services from London to Rome, Milan and other big cities are frequent. The capital-to-capital flight can take less than three hours. British Airways and Alitalia are carriers to a number of centres, and British Caledonia has a service to Genoa. Stopovers in other European cities are possible on return journeys to Rome.

By rail, the usual direct route to Rome from London is via Calais, Paris, Turin and Genoa. Through carriages and sleepers are available from Calais or Paris. The fastest service takes 26 hours, but allow a day and a half. There is also a service from Liverpool Street, London, via Harwich and the Hook of Holland. This follows the Rhine and goes on to Basle, with through coaches to Lugano and Milan.

Access is possible by road throughout the year, from France and Austria. Motorists can use either the Mont Blanc road tunnel or rail car transportation services from Switzerland. Importation of motor vehicles for private use is allowed on acquisition of a free car card (costs 10,000 lire) and a tourist card (from the customs). For a small charge, drivers are offered temporary membership of the Italian Automobile Club, which sells obligatory third-party insurance.

Travel documents

Citizens of the United Kingdom, Eire, the United States and Canada require no visa and can stay for up to three months. People from some Commonwealth countries do require visas. A check should be made with the Italian embassy or consulate before leaving.

Visitors not staying at an hotel—where the presence of guests is formally reported by the staff—are usually required to register with the police within three days of arrival. The one-year, non-renewable British visitor's passport, obtainable at main post offices on production of the appropriate fee and two passport photographs, is acceptable.

Local travel

Air services operated by Alitalia, Iavia, Aero Trasporti Italiani and Alisarda link Rome with the main cities and with Sardinia. Most of the principal airports have bus services, which are both fast and cheap, into city centres. Despite the peninsula's mountainous terrain, Italy's

rail services are good. High-speed links are provided between the main centres, and the best trains offer sleepers and restaurant cars. Seats can be booked only from termini, through travel agents or at the station itself 24 hours before departure. Main lines are either electrified or diesel-operated.

Most main cities are served by autostrada, all of which are toll roads. Other main highways are maintained but travelling on them is much slower. Traffic keeps to the right.

British visitors wishing to hire cars will require a British driving licence and an official translation: the latter can be supplied by the Automobile Association. Petrol stations on motorways are open 24 hours a day. Express coaches are available for many long journeys: they are either part of the Europabus system or operated by Italian companies.

The network of steamer services linking the mainland with Sicily, Sardinia and the smaller islands is extensive. Similar vessels, together with car ferries and hydrofoils, ply Lakes Como, Maggiore and Garda.

Local customs, advice to visitors

Most Britons feel welcome and at home in Italy, where the people are generally cheerful and courteous. Italians are great handshakers, both on meeting and leaving. While many speak or understand English, they greatly appreciate the efforts of those who take the trouble to learn to express the common courtesies in Italian.

Travellers are advised to seek hotel accommodation well in advance if visiting a town or city during one of the many trade fairs or conventions. Service charges are usually added to the bill, together with any local taxes, but tips are nevertheless expected by those staff members who have been of particular help.

In restaurants it is usual to add a small tip to the bill, despite the fact that it includes service and cover charges. Railway porters usually look for about 400 lire a bag, and small gratuities are also expected by taxi drivers, barmen, hairdressers, petrol station and car park attendants.

Travellers may take into Italy 300 cigarettes or the equivalent in cigars or tobacco; 1.5 litres of spirits or 3 litres of other alcoholic

Currency

The unit of currency is the lire, with coins being issued for five, 10, 20, 100, 200 and 500 lire, and notes in 1,000, 2,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 lire denominations.

Postage stamps have in the past been used as small change, but this practice is now decreasing.

The pound sterling is equivalent to approximately 2,000 lire.

Climate

In Milan, average maximum daily temperatures range from 5°C (41°F) in January to 29°C (84°F) in July; comparable figures for Naples are 12°C (54°F) in January and 29°C (84°F) in July and August. Rome's average summer temperature is about 24°C (75°F).

The south enjoys mild winters and long hot summers; in the central region the weather is mild for most of the year; in the industrial north there is much more variety, but generally the climate permits comfortable visiting at any time of the year.

Electricity

Lamp bulbs are usually of the screw type, and wall plugs of the continental type, with two or three-pin round prongs (in line). Most domestic supplies are 220 volt AC, 50 cycles, but 125 volts is used in some places.

Country

Italy covers an area of 116,280 sq miles, much of it mountainous. To the north are the Alps, forming a natural border with France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. The southern slopes of this range lead on to a great alluvial plain which contains the country's main industrial cities.

The plains of the Po and Venetia reach down to the peninsula itself, which stretches deep into the Mediterranean. Sicily, at the toe of the peninsula, and Sardinia, to the west of the mainland and immediately south of France, Corsica are the country's two main islands.

Italy's population is 3,700,000. It houses not only the government ministries but also the headquarters of the various state and para-state companies. These have increased its importance as a business centre, without detracting from its role as one of Europe's pre-eminent tourist cities. The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, or Fund for the South, is based in the capital, and the neighbouring Pomeria, Latina, Frosinone areas have benefited considerably from its help.

But the country's commercial and industrial capital is Milan, which has a population of nearly four million. More than one fifth of Italy's commercial capital and banking services operate in a small area around the city, and nearly one third of its industry. The per capita income of the people of Lon-

Shopping

Every region of Italy boasts its own speciality—Venice its glassware, lace and velvet; Naples its coral, canoes and tortoiseshell articles; Florence its leather, raffia, straw products and embroidered articles. In general, visitors find such items as silk ties and dressing gowns, shoes and other leather goods, knitwear, gold jewellery, ceramics and straw goods particularly attractive.

In most of the larger, more fashionable shops, prices are fixed (prezzi fissi); it may be worth asking for a discount, or trying to bargain elsewhere. Antiques should be approached with caution in this land of skilled craftsmen. For opening times see Hours of business.

Useful addresses

Central point for British trade promotion in Italy is at the Commercial Depart-

ment of the British Consulate-General on Via San Paolo 7, 20121 Milan (telephone 803442/6; telex 310528, a/b 310528). Other British commercial representatives can be found at the British Embassies in Rome (see under Embassies) and at the following centres: Florence—Consul, British Consulate, Palazzo Castelletto, Lungarno Corsini 2, 50123 Florence (telephone 263556; telex 570270, a/b 570270); Genoa—Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Via XII Ottobre 2 (13th Floor), 16121 Genoa (telephone 564.8335; telex 270689); Naples—Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Via Francesco Crispi 122, 80122 Naples (telephone 209227 and 663.320; telex 710320, a/b 710320); Turin—British Government Trade Office, Corso Massimo d'Azeglio 60, 10126 Turin (telephone 687832 and 683921; telex 221464, a/b 221464); Venice—Consul, British Consulate, Accademia 1250, Dorsoduro, 30123 Venice (telephone 27408; telex 410283, a/b 410283), postal address PO Box 679, 30100 Venice. Honorary consuls able to give limited help are resident in Cagliari—Honorary British Vice-Consul, Via San Lucifero 87, 09100 Cagliari, Sardinia (telephone 62755); Messina—Honorary British Consul, Corso Garibaldi 267/A, 98100 Messina (telephone 51012); London—The Italian Trade Centre (ITC), 20 Savile Row, W.1. Telephone 01-734 2411. The Italian State Tourist Office (ENT) 201 Regent St., W.1. Telephone 01-439 2311.

General

Italy covers an area of 116,280 sq miles, much of it mountainous. To the north are the Alps, forming a natural border with France, Switzerland, Austria and Yugoslavia. The southern slopes of this range lead on to a great alluvial plain which contains the country's main industrial cities. The plains of the Po and Venetia reach down to the peninsula itself, which stretches deep into the Mediterranean. Sicily, at the toe of the peninsula, and Sardinia, to the west of the mainland and immediately south of France, Corsica are the country's two main islands.

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Trade fair diary

Among the many trade fairs and exhibitions due to take place this year are:

September 4-7 Exhibition of footwear, leather and accessories and related machinery, Milan.

September 4-8 Music and hi-fi show, Milan.

September 5-9 Souvenirs, perfumery, jewelry, leather and smoking articles show, Milan. Household goods, chinaware, hardware, ironmongery and tools trade market, Milan.

September 9-15

Carevan and accessories exhibition, Turin.

September 12-22 Building and earth-moving machinery, materials and equipment show, Bari.

September 15-26 Film, television film and documentary trade market, Milan.

September 18-27 Boat and underwater equipment show, Genoa.

October 23-27 Leather goods market, Milan.

October 26 and November 3 Bakery and confectionery machinery exhibition, Milan.

October 28 and November 1 Water and air purification plant, soil contamination

and refuse disposal exhibition, Milan.

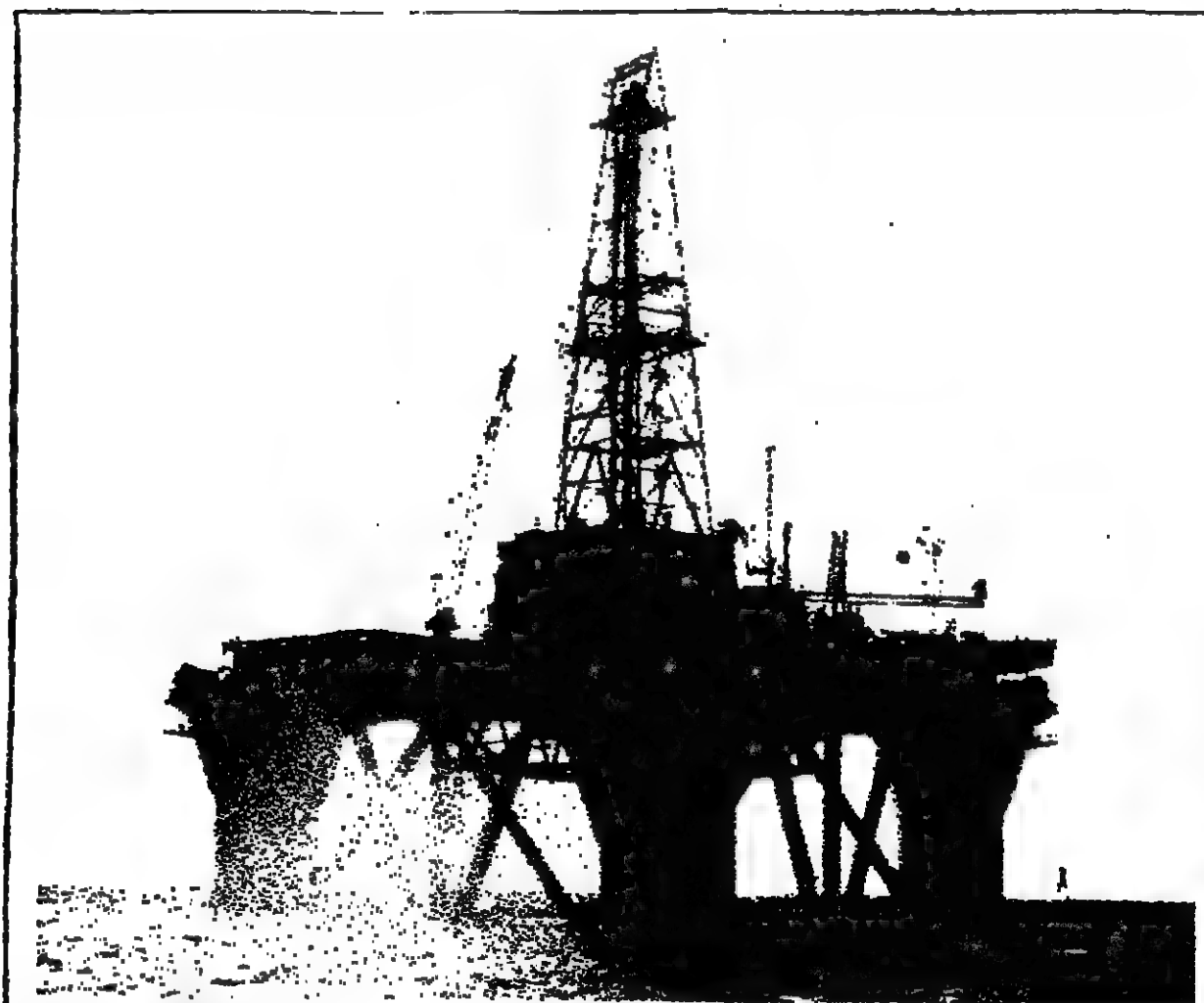
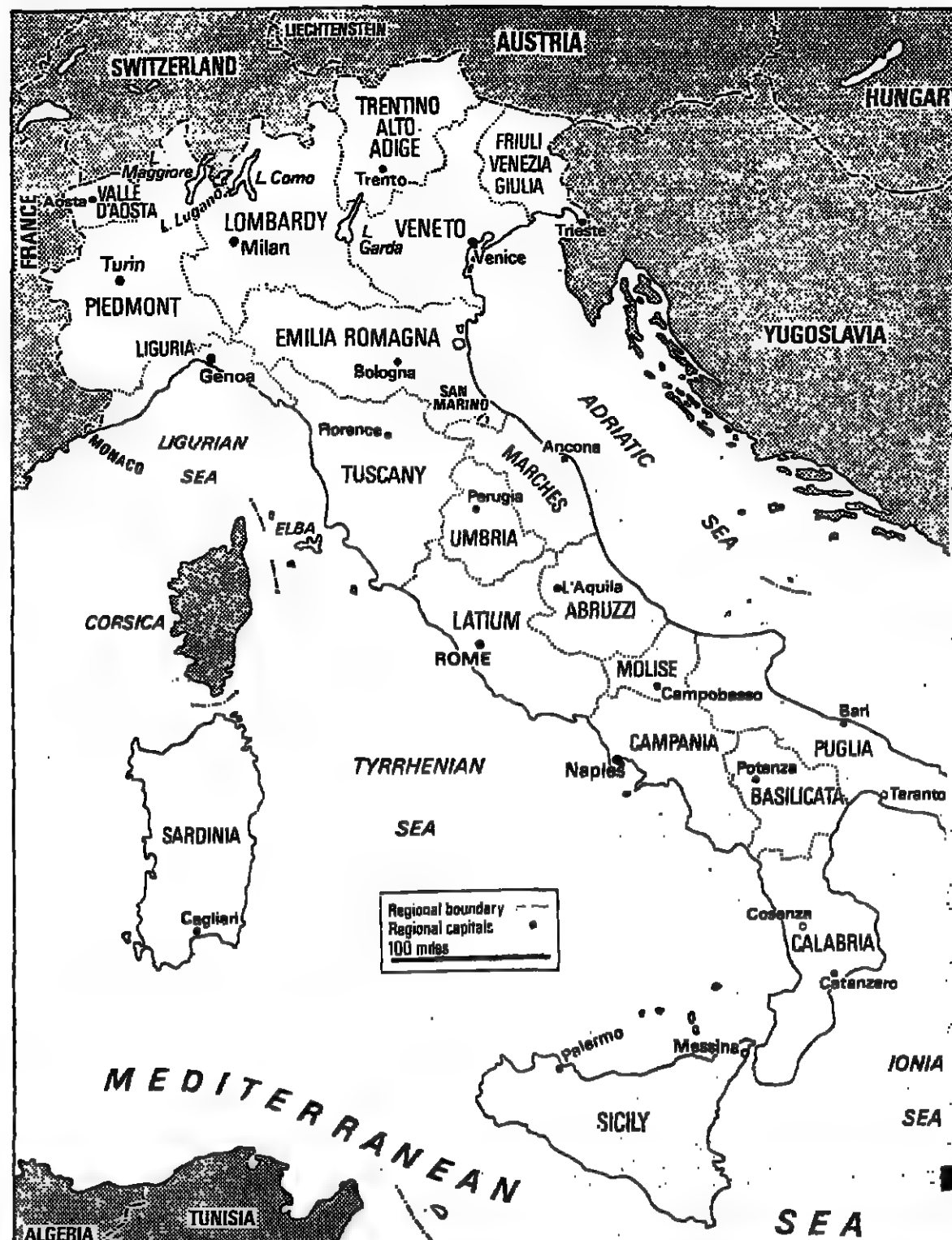
October 31 and November 1 Confectionery exhibition, Milan.

November 11-15 Chemical apparatus search and testing exhibition, Milan.

November 12-16 Farm machinery manufacturers, Bol.

November 15-23 Hotel and tourist equipment exhibition, G.

November 17-23 Rubber and materials fair, Mils



Eni Good results in 1979

1979 saw greater activity on the part of ENI, the Italian State-owned energy and chemical group, and considerably improved financial results. Gross sales have reached over 23 billion US dollars, an increase of about 6.5 billion US dollars over 1978. Investment totalled 1,990 million US dollars, with 75% in the energy sector. ENI, through its sector-head companies AGIP — the largest Italian operator and a leading European Company in energy sector — and SNAM — operator in gas sector — guaranteed over 42% of the domestic energy requirements (compared with 38% in 1978) with 40 million tons of oil and 27 billion cubic metres of natural gas.

The growth in the energy sector was accompanied by increased co-operation with foreign countries. The Group exported technical, financial, industrial and organizational assistance and provided personnel training, as well as goods and services for the petroleum and other sectors. SAIPM was recently awarded a contract for the construction of a major new 10 million ton-per-year refinery in Libya with engineering by SNAMPROGETTI. Contracts were awarded to NUOVO PIGNONE for the installation of gas compression stations in Iraq.

Final agreement was reached with the Algerian government on the construction and financing of the trans-Mediterranean natural gas pipeline: this will enable SNAM to increase substantially the share of natural gas in the Italian energy balance.

Possible new developments with other European countries are being studied in connection with this initiative, which is an

important contribution towards the energy integration of the Mediterranean countries.

The policy of interdependence and direct co-operation between industrialized nations and oil producing countries provides ENI with new business opportunities and possibilities for projects in the main sector of the Group's operations.

In 1979 ENI operated in 23 countries in the field of oil and natural gas exploration and production.

New offshore permits were obtained in the U.K., Egypt, Yemen, Ghana, Vietnam and Nigeria and an important agreement was reached with China. ENI companies produced oil, either as operators or in partnership with others, in ten countries: Norway, U.K., Tunisia, Egypt, Congo, Nigeria, Qatar, Iran and Indonesia.

The Group was involved in the promotion and development of alternative and integrative sources of energy (natural gas, coal, nuclear, geothermal and solar) and in the field of energy conservation.

As in 1978, the main increase in the Group's financial income was in the energy sector and in the services, chemical and mechanical manufacturing sectors.

Chemicals, engineering, mechanical manufacturing and textiles increased their percentage of foreign sales and were the largest earners of foreign currency.

At the end of 1979, the ENI group employed a total of 120,000 people in Italy and abroad.

History

Italy became a unified country just over 100 years ago, under the House of Savoy. After the 1914-18 War began the country was afflicted by economic disturbances, mass emigration and general discontent.

Italy broke with Austria and Germany in 1915 and joined the Allied cause. When the war ended, what she regarded as her natural boundaries were restored, but a series of weak governments paved the way for the rise of Benito Mussolini, whom the King asked to form a Cabinet in 1922.

The Axis with Germany under Adolf Hitler, was formed in 1936. At the start of the Second World War Mussolini declared the country a "non-belligerent", but by 1940 it was actively engaged alongside Germany.

Soon after the Allies invaded Sicily in July, 1943, Mussolini resigned. By September the Badoglio Government had called for an armistice and soon began co-operating with the invading forces as cobelligerents.

In the spring of 1945 the German-manned Gothic Line south of Florence: Mussolini was captured by partisans and executed.

1 June 1946 Italy became a republic after a referendum in which 52 per cent of the people voted against a monarchy.

Public holidays

1980

Ferragosto (Assumption) August 15

All Saints' Day, November 1

Inmaculate Conception, December 8

Christmas Day, December 25

Boxing Day, December 26

1981

New Year's Day, January 1

Easter Monday, April 20

Liberation Day, April 25

Labour Day, May 1

Continued on facing page



Italsider Genova	Flat hot-rolled, flat cold-rolled and coated mill products - Large and medium diameter welded steel pipes - Hot-rolled bars and sections - Welded sections - Railway superstructures and switches - Railway wheel arrangements and rolling stock - Steel castings and forgings.	C.M.F. Costruzioni Metalliche Finsider Livorno	Study, design, constructions, installation and erection of steel structures: industrial and civil buildings.
Dalmine Milano	Seamless and welded steel pipe for any industrial and civil purposes.	C.I.M.I. Milano	Construction and erection of industrial installations (for oil industry, petrochemical and steel industries, thermic and thermonuclear stations, electrical and instrumental installation). Normal and special maintenance work.
Terni Roma	Electrical and stainless steels, forgings, castings, drop-forgings, concrete reinforcement bars, penstocks, pressure vessels for chemical, petrochemical and nuclear industry.	Ponteggi Dalmine Milano	Scaffolding and Formworks Storage Racks.
Acciaierie di Piombino Piombino	Merchant rolled products, rolled bars also in special steel, beams and rails.	Mentubi Milano	Design and construction of installations in Italy and abroad using steel tubular products: aqueducts, gas pipelines, oil pipelines, penstocks for hydroelectric installations, submarine piping, sea terminals, structures and installations in general.
Mortefi Soprefin Genova	Prefabricated family housing ranging from relocatable mobile homes through permanent units, contractors' site offices, workers' camps, prefabs for use as schools, medical centers, recreation facilities etc., mobile units (caravans), supermarkets, sports-halls, supplied on a turn-key basis - industrial buildings - "alutic" cladding and roofing - lighting steel columns and poles for overhead lines - iso freight containers - portable garbage containers - safety fencing - Unquote.	SIAS acciai Cognate S. S. Milano	Special steels for constructional bars, stainless and valve steels, high and tool steels, special parts according to customer's drawing, stamp coins.
		INNSE Milano	Design and construction of plants and equipment for steel and non ferrous metals, mill rolls, heavy machine tools and presses.
		Italimpianti Genova	Consulting design and construction of industrial plants.

SIDEREXPORT Head Office: Export Sales Organisation Viale Brigate Bisagno, 2 - 16121 Genova

Great Britain: **SIDERITAL LTD.** London W1 H7AL - 1 Great Cumberland Place

U.S.A. Head Office: **SIDERUS INC.** New York - N.Y. 10019 - 35th Floor - 1301 Avenue of the Americas

FINSIDER GROUP ITALY

مكتبة الأصيل

continued from facing page

Businessmen should avoid... (text continues)

Health regulations, water supplies... (text continues)

Population... (text continues)

Industry and politics... (text continues)

President... (text continues)

Government... (text continues)

Embassies... (text continues)

First Counsellor... (text continues)

British Embassy... (text continues)

Ambassador... (text continues)

First Minister... (text continues)

Counsellor and Head of... (text continues)

Counsellor (Commercial)... (text continues)

M. A. Holding... (text continues)

Assets... (text continues)

Deposits... (text continues)

Reserves and funds... (text continues)

Current, deposit and other accounts... (text continues)

Share capital... (text continues)

As at 31st December 1979... (text continues)

Share capital: Lit. 12,456,167,000; Reserves and Funds: Lit. 240,330,421,634.

Current, deposit and other accounts over Lit. 7,500 billion.

357 Branches in Italy.

Representative Offices in Brussels, Caracas, Frankfurt am Main, London, New York, Paris and Zurich.

Adviser in Moscow. Office in Madrid.

Bpm BANCA POPOLARE DI MILANO

Prices, wages and production... (text continues)

Source: IMF

Employment... (text continues)

Reserves... (text continues)

The ministers... (text continues)

Prime Minister... (text continues)

Minister Without Portfolio... (text continues)

Minister of Agriculture... (text continues)

Minister of the Budget... (text continues)

Minister of Defence... (text continues)

Minister of Education... (text continues)

Minister of Environment and Cultural Heritage... (text continues)

Minister of European Community Affairs... (text continues)

Minister of Finance... (text continues)

Minister of Foreign Trade... (text continues)

Minister of Health... (text continues)

Minister of Industry and Commerce... (text continues)

Minister of Interior... (text continues)

Minister of Justice... (text continues)

Minister of Labour and Social Security... (text continues)

Minister of Merchant Marine... (text continues)

Minister of Post and Telecommunications... (text continues)

Minister of Public Administration... (text continues)

Minister of Regional Administration... (text continues)

Prices, wages and production... (text continues)

Source: IMF

Employment... (text continues)

Reserves... (text continues)

The ministers... (text continues)

Prime Minister... (text continues)

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Minister of Health... (text continues)

Minister of Industry and Commerce... (text continues)

Minister of Interior... (text continues)

Minister of Justice... (text continues)

Minister of Labour and Social Security... (text continues)

Minister of Merchant Marine... (text continues)

Minister of Post and Telecommunications... (text continues)

Minister of Public Administration... (text continues)

Minister of Regional Administration... (text continues)

Economy—total supply and demand... (text continues)

Balance of payments (\$m)

Domestic economy... (text continues)

Italian exports to Britain

Source: Department of Trade

British exports to Italy

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

External economy... (text continues)

Overseas trade (\$m)

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

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Markets for Italy's exports

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Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

External economy... (text continues)

Overseas trade (\$m)

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

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Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

External economy... (text continues)

Overseas trade (\$m)

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

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Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

External economy... (text continues)

Overseas trade (\$m)

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

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External economy... (text continues)

Overseas trade (\$m)

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Source: OECD

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Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

External economy... (text continues)

Overseas trade (\$m)

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

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Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

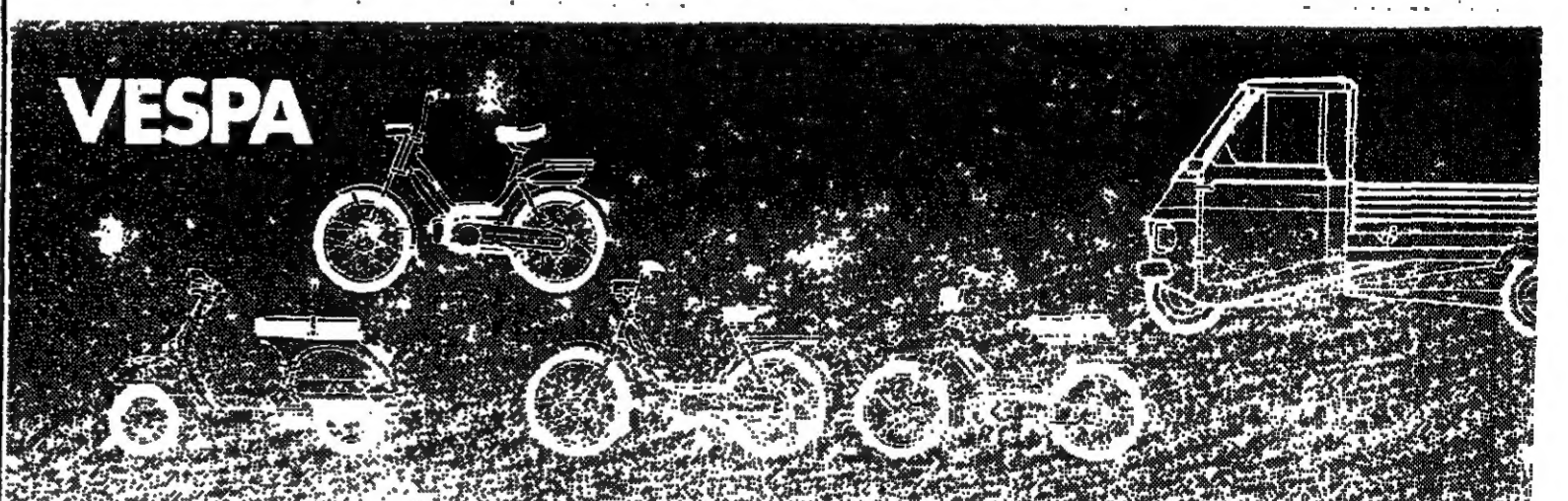
Source: OECD

Markets for Italy's exports

Source: OECD

DISCOVER THE PIAGGIO GALAXY

THE MOST IMPORTANT SYSTEM IN TWO-WHEELED TRANSPORTATION



PIAGGIO TODAY

A leader in the light transport sector, the Piaggio Group of Companies has 4 manufacturing plants in Italy and 14 throughout the world.

More than 35,000 Sales outlets in 116 countries.

4,000 machines produced daily. Over 750,000 vehicles produced in 1979 and almost 1 million scheduled for 1980.

The Piaggio Group is comprised of two major companies

VESPA

Stylish freedom for the young. The world's most famous name in scooters as a result of highly individual styling, exclusive technology and expertise, the combination that has often been imitated yet never equalled.

The production includes:

motocoolers VESPA

PIAGGIO GROUP

VESPA

GILERA

super-popular mopeds such as CIAO - BRAVO - BOXER - SI three-wheelers VESPA-CAR marine engines HYDROJET

Vespa has three plants in Tuscany, Italy (Piedrasera, Pisa and Montebelloni) and employs more than 12,000 people.

GILERA

With its roots deep in the motorcycling racing annals of the world, Gilera is a living legend. Today Gilera produces cross-country and road motorcycles as well as exclusive mopeds such as CBA - CB1 and ECO. From its plants at Arcore, near Milan, Gilera thoroughbreds have been leading the Italian and World Championships since the early days, the latest being the Italian 125 cc cross-country Champion. Racing expertise applied to mass production: that is Gilera today.

THE PIAGGIO GROUP

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Isveimer

26th FINANCIAL YEAR

The Meeting of the shareholders of the ISVEIMER Endowment Fund - Institute for the Economic Development of Southern Italy - has approved the balance sheet for the financial year 1979 which is summed up in the following figures:

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1979

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
- Available funds	151,253,972,775	- Endowment fund, reserve fund and fund covering all risks	404,726,862,163
- Sharing in by quotas to be paid for increase of endowment fund	1,656,000,000	- Debenture loans	1,654,200,312,266
- Loans and credits	2,137,735,825,415	- Advances by the Treasury, by Casmez, by medium-credit institution and BEI	344,646,527,037
- Shareholdings	4,535,140,026	- Foreign currency loans	84,512,500,000
- Security investments	143,899,504,278	- Reserve fund and sinking fund	28,957,386,635
- Other entries	232,647,625,064	- Other entries	140,670,778,282
	Lt. 2,996,128,067,598	- Net profit	12,119,570,971
			Lt. 2,996,128,067,598
- Obligations to third parties	853,322,312,735	- Obligations to third parties	853,322,312,735
- Suspense accounts	193,085,210,325	- Suspense accounts	193,085,210,325
	Lt. 3,712,535,590,616		Lt. 3,712,535,590,616

Isveimer carries out its medium-term credit activity, both at low interest and market rates, in Southern Continental Italy, by the following operations:

At low interest rates

- Financing for the realization of construction enterprises, reactivation and enlargement of industrial plants.
- Business financing.
- Operations on medium-term credit for export of goods, services and for execution of works abroad.
- Naval credit for the construction, transformation of ships and the purchase of craft already in operation abroad.
- Tourist credit for hotel trade.

At market rates

- Financing for building, modernization or enlargements of industrial plants and for stock supplies.
- Subsidiaries and exchange discounts.
- Opening of credits.
- Discounts and advances by regular proxy on yearly instalments due from the State, Regions, Provinces, Municipalities, Consortia and other public bodies.
- Subscription of bond loans upon issue.
- Contingencies and advances on State bonds, securities, as well as discounts on ordinary Treasury bonds.
- Other operations provided for by particular provisions of the law.

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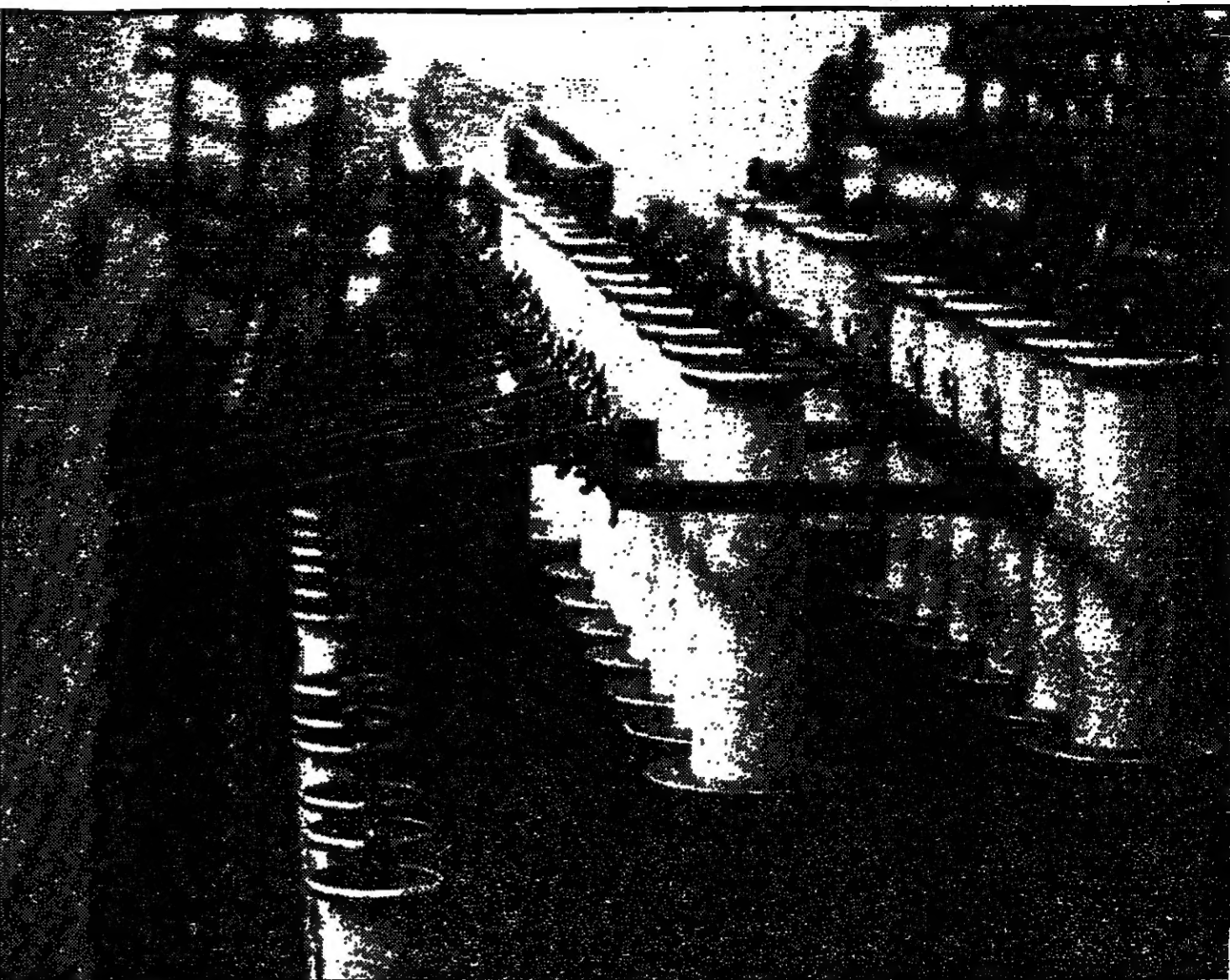
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ITALY

British-owned thread manufacturing plant flourishes

Where workers get more from life than their Irish counterparts



For the workers, it's a better life at Vimercate in Northern Italy than at Lisburn in Northern Ireland. For the employer, considerably higher labour costs make it an expensive operation, but there is a stimulus and satisfaction on the human level often absent in the United Kingdom.

Such is the impression gained from a visit to the British-owned Industria Filati di Lino e Capana, a plant employing 80 women and 60 men in the manufacture of thread, mostly for shoes. Lying half way between Milan and Bergamo, in sight of the alpine foothills, Vimercate a generation ago was an agricultural centre on the Lombardy plain. Now its 20,000 inhabitants supply labour for factories of IBM, Fiat's Telettra, the Bassetti textile group, and numerous small industries on which so much of North Italy's well-being is based.

Industria Filati, formed back in 1923 as a subsidiary of the Linen Thread Company of Glasgow, was for many years part of the Linen Thread group. This was taken over last year by Hanson Trust, and the Italian company now is in the Harbour Campbell division of Hanson.

Its production is divided about equally between natural and synthetic threads. The group has a similar though larger plant at Lisburn and, even if statistics can sometimes mislead, a comparison between the two is possible.

Mr Stanley Bramley, originally from Nottingham, is convinced that his Italian workers get more out of life. An accountant, he was with a firm in Britain making nuts and bolts and admits to knowing not the first thing about threads when he arrived as managing director in 1970. Since then the company has always shown a profit, even if there is now a cyclical fall.

Since 1970 turnover has increased in volume from 270,000kg to 400,000kg a year and, in financial terms, now stands at about 4,500m lire (about £2.3m). None of

this comes from the "submerged" economy, which is behind the prosperity of so many small Italian entrepreneurs. "We have no black labour or under the counter payments," Mr Bramley says. "We run this company absolutely to the book."

Even if Britain and Italy are poor relations in the European Community, the workers in Italy enjoy a substantially higher wage than their Northern Irish counterparts. At Vimercate an unskilled woman textile worker (grade D in Italian terms) receives a monthly wage of 576,227 lire (about £300). When the thirteenth month for Christmas and the annual production bonus are added, this comes to 7,830,951 lire or £4,068 gross a year. Average take home pay is about 6m lire.

Negotiations are starting with the textile union on a new company agreement, so that these figures are soon likely to be higher. At Lisburn a comparable woman worker receives nearly £50 a week gross, or £3,119 a year, giving a take-home pocket estimated at about £2,228 a year.

The Italian has more leisure. Both plants have a 40-hour week, but in Italy there are 223 working days in a year after deduction of annual and public holidays, against 232 in Northern Ireland. Ten working hours a year, incidentally, are set aside for attendance at union meetings.

The Italian, Mr Bramley says, has also greater security. He or she can look forward to a pension worth 80 per cent of the last wage level if retiring after at least 40 years' service, or 75 per cent after 35 years. In addition a severance payment is made according to a rising scale, equivalent to nearly one month for every year of service for most workers.

For the management the picture is not rosy. Daily labour costs work out at 48,884 lire (£25.39) for a woman in this category, and 50,995 lire (£26.19) for a man. The Government reimburses a higher proportion of social security charges for

women. This is two thirds above the cost of £15.25 in Northern Ireland.

Such are the figures at present. But in Italy they are liable to be increased at least four times a year, and sometimes more, because of the quarterly adjustments indexed to the cost of living, and the negotiation every three years of both national and company labour contracts. It all adds to the budgeting difficulties of a firm's accountant.

Absenteeism is a problem, ranging from an average 18 to 25 per cent. So is the recruitment of labour, which has to go through the public labour exchange. Firms need new staff tend instead to tempt them away from their rivals; while, if they wish to reduce staff, it is easier to await natural wastage than try to make dismissals. Industria Filati has made useful savings by not replacing the doorkeeper and the company electrician when they retired.

Without going into the problems facing management outside the factory walls it is enough to say that dealing with local authorities and banks is more complicated and long-winded than in Britain.

Yet, with all this, there are compensations. Since 1975 the company has had only one in-house strike, as distinct from those ordered on a national level. With only 140 workers, admittedly, a relationship can be maintained with the unions and a six-strong workers' council that is impossible in a giant like Montefibre or Snia Viscosa.

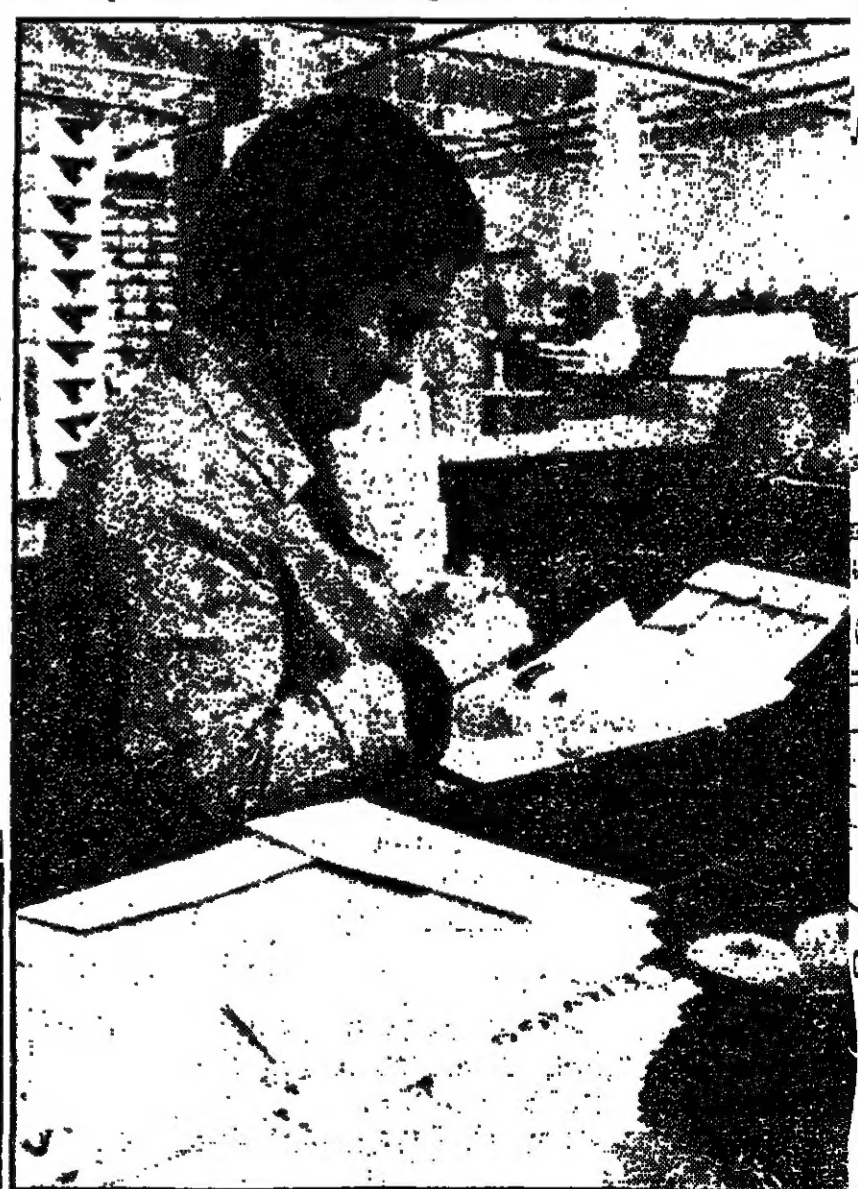
There are none of the British frustrations over demarcation. "We are tremendously flexible on what we do and how we do it," Mr Bramley says. Among the management, too, "no one is in a little pigeon hole."

In the mid-1970s the company was forced by environmental legislation—which is

probably in advance in Britain—to an expensive effluent treatment plant, to discharge water into the lake. This was done by piling itself, without an outside contractor, on an outside building itself a n-house, to be in September.

Above all, Mr Bramley struck by the pride the workforce in party and its equipment for new machinery. Some new machinery the workers were to get it operating assembled it in a So, if a higher paid for manpower balance sheet, it bring in Northern reward in human terms is lacking in old trialized societies.

John



Top: synthetic sewing thread is stretched and lubricated at the Vimercate factory. Above: Signora Innocente Colombo, who has worked for the firm for more than 30 years, packs balls of single shoe thread. Industria one of the few companies in Europe still producing this type of thread.

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10 first-rate Italian banks and credit institutions for 1/3
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FIME, a public financial company for the development of Southern Italy, for 1/3.

It is known that most of the Southern Italian enterprises are of small-medium dimensions. These enterprises taken as a whole have an appreciable production capacity and good technological know-how that allows for market competitive products. However, lack in financial capacity and international experience prevent them from playing an important and continuous role in the world market. Fime Trading has been constituted with the purpose of overcoming these limits. Fime Trading intent is to play the role of a Purchasing Center for Southern Italy goods and for the foreign markets, thus developing a two-way trade to and from Southern Italy.

To accomplish the company fundamental targets, Fime Trading covers a wide range of activities:

- market analysis and product engineering
- export of southern Italian products
- a) providing for the southern enterprises commercial financial and technical support; and
- b) ensuring to the foreign buyers the products quality, the standards required, the delivery terms and, in general, the full compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract

- Import of raw materials and semi-finished goods for the Southern processing industry
- financial assistance to both buyers and suppliers by means of soft loans, factoring, confirming and forfaiting operations. In this respect Fime Trading as a public company has access to all credit facilities provided by the Italian export credit institutions
- establishment and operation of sales and distribution systems, warehouses, depots in Italy and abroad
- general contractorship in large integrated projects so to offer and manage packages and turn-key projects.

Fime Trading covers all the range of the productive sectors of Southern Italy and mainly:

- machinery, infrastructures and services for agricultural development
- machinery and equipment for wood-working industry
- furniture manufacturing
- foodstuffs and canning industry
- textiles, clothing and leather industry.
- building industry, infrastructures and technical installations
- industrial plants and machinery in all productive sectors
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PRODUCT ENGINEERING

Individual is better off than the mass

continued from page 1

over commissions, while supplies from Iran have dwindled to a trickle and those from Libya are considered unreliable. Only now are the authorities giving priority to diversifying to non-Arab sources like Venezuela, Mexico and Nigeria. Britain, for its part, has shown little sensitivity to the needs of Italy as an EEC partner.

Another source of anxiety outlook. However, one is the danger of public spending getting out of hand. The Government is drift, the country has once

maintaining a limit on the public deficit for 1990 of 40,500,000m lire. But the election results of small Liberal opposition party maintains that this is a three-year economy extra cost of the new health service, concessions to the unions over family allowances, and new labour contracts for public employees will add another 7,000,000m lire (£3,630m).

Even with a worsening advantage should not be overlooked. After months of

Exchange rate used lire to £1.

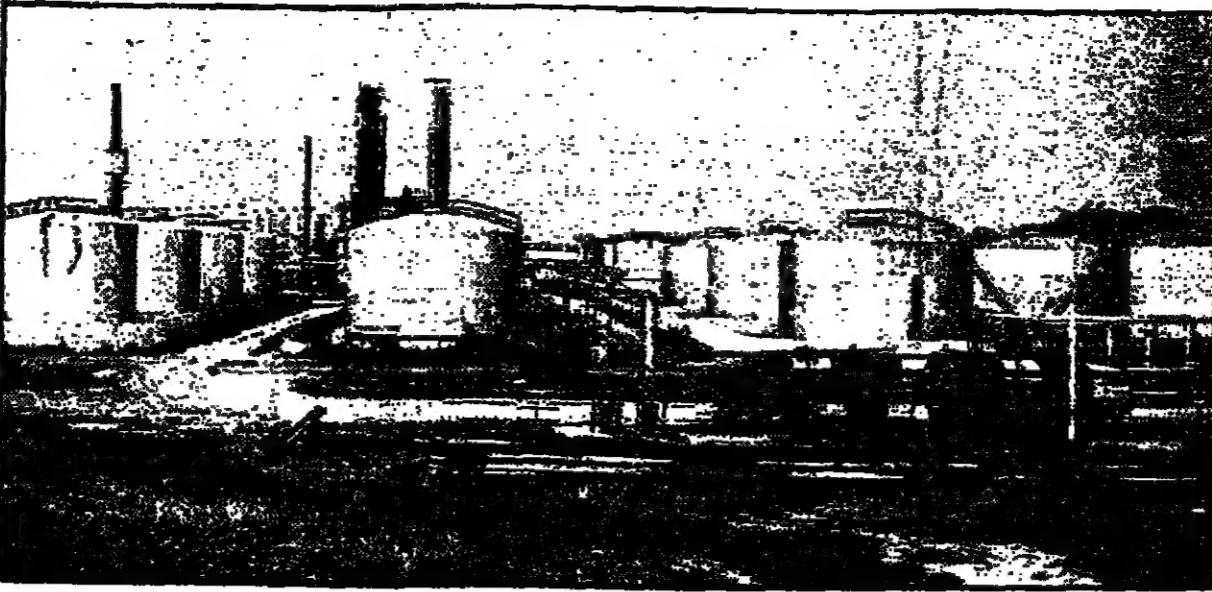
كندا من الأصل

ITALY

Revitalizing the chemical industry

For three difficult years, the chemical industry has been in a state of stagnation. In an effort to ensure the survival of the industry, the government has taken a series of measures. The industry is now being revitalized by a group of private investors. The government has given the industry a new lease of life by allowing it to compete for state contracts. The industry is now being revitalized by a group of private investors. The government has given the industry a new lease of life by allowing it to compete for state contracts. The industry is now being revitalized by a group of private investors. The government has given the industry a new lease of life by allowing it to compete for state contracts.

Mary Venturini



A fashion boom — but will it last?

Italian fashions and textiles are enjoying an extraordinary boom. The industry has seen a significant increase in sales, particularly in the export market. However, there are concerns about the sustainability of this boom. The industry is facing challenges such as rising costs and competition from other countries. The government is taking steps to support the industry, but it remains to be seen if the boom will last.

Rita Dallas

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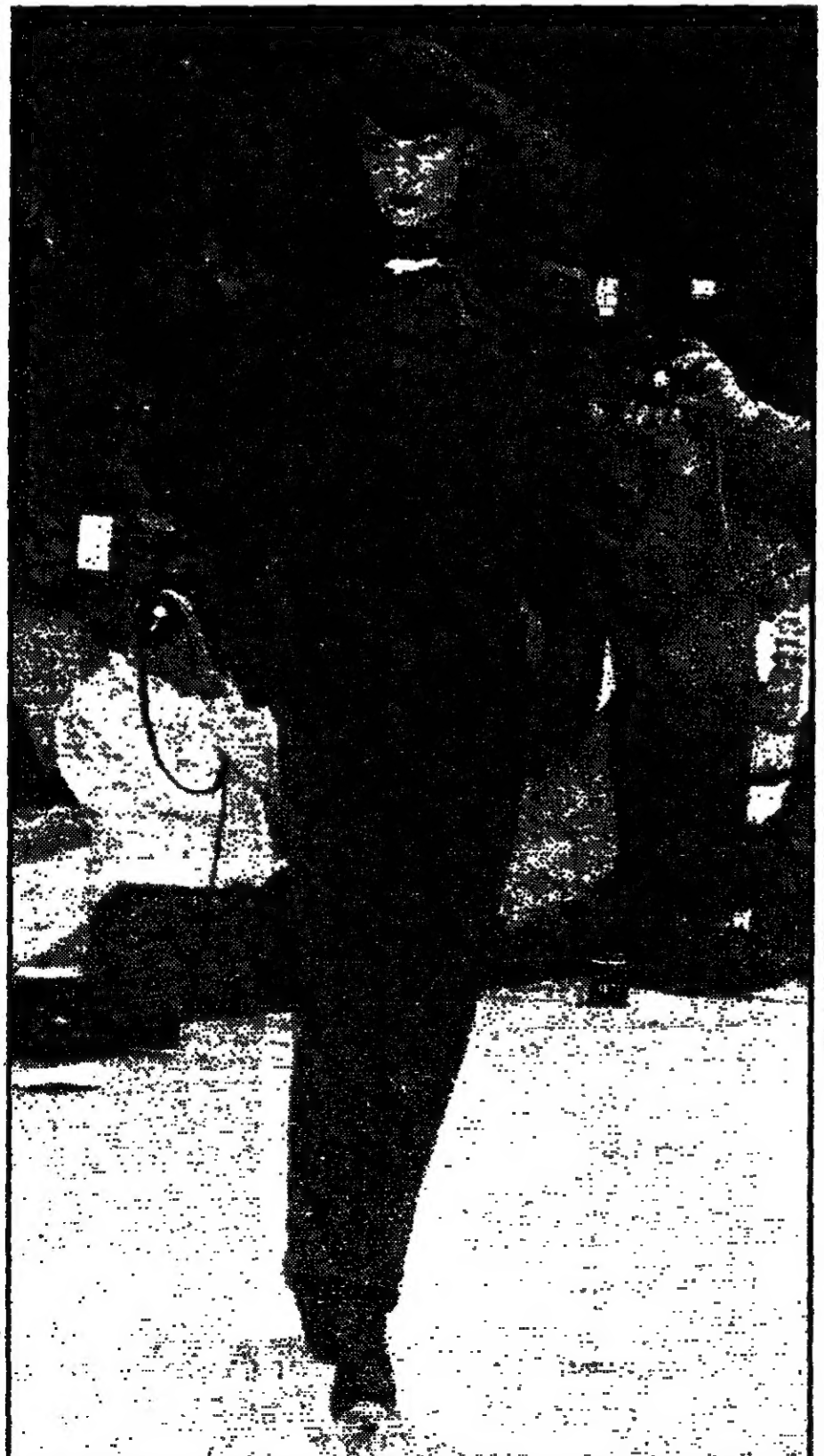
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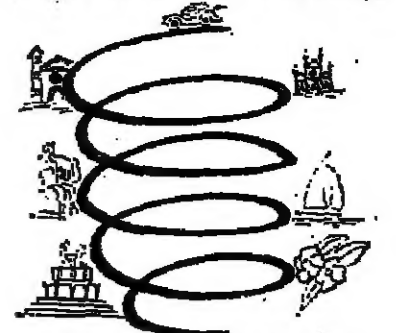
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Outfit in mustard-coloured wool gabardine with crêpe-de-chine cravat shown by
Krizia in Milan last March — part of its autumn-winter 1980-81 collection.

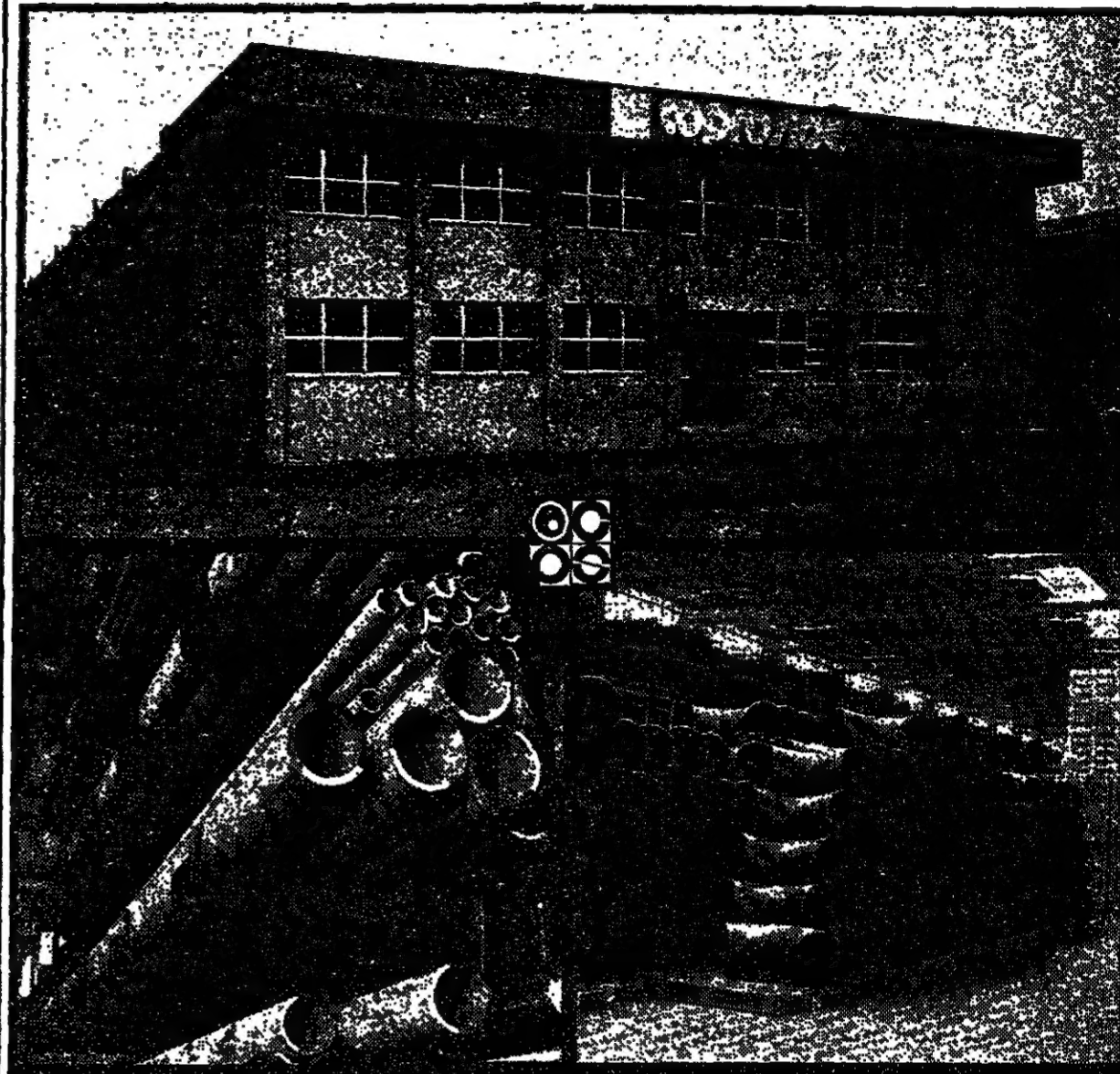
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